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## AGRICULTURE.

ON THE TREATMENT AND CULTIVATION OF  
COTTON.

Read before the Southern Agricultural  
Association,  
BY JAMES M. CHAMBERS.

The cotton plant is hard to be suited,  
in soil and in climate, and it rarely hap-  
pens that such a combination of both is  
obtained, as to perfect the plant and ma-  
ture the crop. The consequence is, that  
few spots are found, where these results  
are obtained with any degree of uniform-  
success, but these do exist, to just such  
an extent as to demonstrate most con-  
clusively that soils in proper localities  
are to be found, exactly suited to the  
successful culture of this delicate plant.

With a knowledge of this fact, it becomes  
a matter of prime importance, to under-  
stand what these peculiarities of soil are,  
and where deficiencies exist, to search  
them out—and by artificial means, as  
far as it may be practicable, to correct or  
cure these defects of soil in its natural  
state. We may not hope to remedy all  
the imperfection, yet it is the province  
of the cultivator to approximate as nearly  
as possible, and by preparation and culture,  
to endeavor to meet these peculiar wants  
of the plant. The first inquiry which pre-  
sents itself, is to know what are the pecu-  
liarities of those soils which suit the growth  
and maturity of cotton. Experience is per-  
haps the safest and most reliable test, in  
the settlement of this question, and it is  
now pretty universally conceded, that  
our best cotton lands are those which  
are of deep and soft mold, a sort of me-  
dium between the sandy and spongy,  
and those soils which are hard and close  
—those which are penetrated by the  
warming rays of the sun, imbibing  
readily the stimulating gases of the at-  
mosphere, and which allow the excess  
of rain water to settle so deep into the  
earth, as to lie at a harmless distance  
below the roots of the young plant.

These are the properties of soil needful  
to the cotton plant; and the knowledge  
of this fact is of great, and perhaps I might  
add, indispensable importance, to its suc-  
cessful cultivation. For though we may  
not find, and indeed it is very improb-  
able that we should often find, all these  
essentials in the selection of a farm, yet  
by the aid of the plow, the hoe and the  
spade, and the incorporation of foreign  
substances, we may remedy many de-  
fects, and supply many of the peculiar  
demands of this plant. These are all  
preliminaries to be arranged and under-  
stood, and from this point, we set out to  
discuss the question, as to the best meth-  
ods of cultivating the cotton crop. It  
may already have been inferred, but I  
am not willing to leave it to inference,  
but make the assertion, in my opinion,  
the best and most important part of the  
work, in cotton making, consists in a judi-  
cious and proper preparation of the soil  
for planting. It is difficult to say in  
all cases, and in the varied condition  
in which lands are found, and the diversity  
of soils, what the process of preparation  
should be; but we may lay down gener-  
al principles for government, and results  
to be obtained, and leave the plan to the  
selection of the best means at command  
for their accomplishment. All lands for  
cotton ought, before the crop is planted,  
to be broken deep, close and soft, and  
to be done long enough before planting,  
to allow the rains gently to settle them.  
It is the most common, and perhaps the  
best plan, to prepare all lands intended  
for cotton, in beds made by the turning  
plow; and in flat and wet lands, some-  
times an additional elevation ought to  
be given, by drawing up the beds with  
the hoe. I think in this work we have  
often followed too much the example of  
our neighbor, and have looked too little  
to reason, in the indiscriminate bedding  
and high elevation of all lands. I am  
the advocate of deep soft beds, made by  
very thorough and close plowing, but  
cannot consent to the necessity or bene-  
fit of elevating much, lands which are  
warm and dry, and which are not sub-  
ject to inundations from excessive rains.  
For the convenience of culture, I would  
have the young cotton stand on a slight  
elevation, but when the condition of the  
land did not require it, I would not give  
it more.

The distance to be given is the next  
inquiry to be considered. This is a very  
important object, and one upon which  
we are very dependent for success, and  
yet it must be varied very much by cir-  
cumstances, some of which are beyond  
our knowledge or control. The gener-  
al principle may be stated, and then our  
best judgment must guide us in its ap-  
plication.

When the crop is at maturity, the  
branches of the stalks ought slightly to  
interlock every way. We cannot, there-  
fore, do better in planting, than make an  
estimate of the probable average size of  
the plant, and then, dependent on the  
course upon the vicissitudes of the sea-  
sons. It would therefore be vain to at-  
tempt to be more specific in directions  
which must be varied almost to suit the  
varied character of the soil. This whole  
question then, is to be settled upon the  
principle already stated. The planting  
should be in drills, chiefly because of the  
difficulty of obtaining good stands in  
hills, and I would add for the informa-  
tion of those who may be without expe-  
rience, that in the common medium lands  
of the country, those rows ought ordi-  
narily to be about four feet apart, and the

stalks in the drill should be thinned, so  
as to stand from fifteen to twenty inches  
from each other. The width of the rows  
and the distance in the drill, may be in-  
creased upon better lands, and in some  
cases of very thin lands, it may fall a lit-  
tle below the distances designed. I do  
not regard it a matter of indispensable  
importance, but should decidedly prefer  
the rows should run in such direc-  
tion as to give the plant the largest bene-  
fit of the sun from early morn to its set-  
ting. The cotton is decidedly a sun  
plant.

The Mode of Planting. Here we  
have many plans, all setting up claims  
to some peculiar merit. With the prepa-  
ration which I have indicated, it  
would hardly be necessary to stop to dis-  
cuss the relative merits of these modes,  
or seek to do more for the accomplish-  
ment of our purpose, than to select some  
one, which we know to answer well. I  
therefore advise the use of some small  
and very narrow plow, for the opening  
furrow. This should be run in the cen-  
tre of the bed opening a straight furrow  
of uniform size and depth. In this the seed  
should be sown by some careful hand,  
scattering them uniformly along the fur-  
row, just thick enough to secure a good  
stand the whole length of the row. These  
I would cover with a board made of  
some hard wood, an inch or an inch and  
a half thick, about eight inches broad,  
and thirty inches long, beveled on the  
lower edge so as to make it sharp, slight-  
ly notched in the middle so as to straddle  
the row, with a hole bored in the cen-  
tre one inch from the upper edge,  
and screwed on the foot of a common  
shovel or scoter plow stock. This  
wooden scraper and coverer, when drawn  
over the row, covers the seed nicely,  
leaving a slight elevation to prevent the  
settling of the water, and dresses the  
whole surface of the bed neatly, for the  
space of fifteen inches on each side of the  
drill. Thus all clods or obstructions are  
removed, and a clean space is left wide  
enough for the passage of the plow in  
the first working between the young cot-  
ton and the rough land. This is an ad-  
vantage of much importance, with a crop  
so tender and small as cotton at this stage.

I have now conducted the operator,  
by a regular series, to the closing opera-  
tion of planting the crop. And here I  
may be permitted to remark, that fine  
returns are sometimes obtained with  
much less preparation. These are re-  
sults of the accidents of season, and not  
the due reward of well directed cul-  
ture; a prize drawn from the lottery, and  
not the result of the farmer's skill. I  
pause before taking the next step. In  
this age of improvement, with scrapers,  
and cultivators, and all the endless vari-  
ety of labor saving plows, and amid  
advocates for hard culture, and soft cul-  
ture, and high ways, and by ways, for  
making the crop, "who shall resolve the  
doubt when all pretend to know?" and  
who shall decide, with such differences  
among doctors, who is right? and who  
can pretend to say what number of acres  
to a hand will constitute a crop with  
such varied modes of culture? I shall  
proceed upon the supposition, that a  
plentiful supply of provisions are to be  
made on the farm, and then set down as  
a good cotton crop, ten acres to the hand  
under favorable circumstance, a little  
more may be cultivated, and on some  
lands less. Upon this basis, I proceed.

As soon as the young cotton is up to a  
good stand, and the third and fourth  
leaves begin to appear, the operation may  
commence. In lands which are  
smooth and soft, I incline to the opinion,  
that the hoes should precede the plows,  
chopping into bunches, passing very  
rapidly on, and let a careful plowman  
follow, on each side of the drill, throw-  
ing a little light dirt into the spaces  
made by the hoe; and a little also about  
the roots of the cotton; covering and  
leaving covered; all small grass which  
may have sprung up. This is, indeed,  
the merit claimed for the operation, that  
after the hoes have passed, the plows  
come on and effectually cover and dis-  
troy the coat of young grass then up.  
This is known to practical planters, to  
be the crop of grass which escapes the  
hoe, and does mischief to the cotton.  
But when the land is so rough as to en-  
danger the covering of the cotton with  
the plow, the operation must be re-versed,  
and the hoes follow the plows. All  
that is now proposed to be done is, a  
very rapid superficial working, reducing  
the crop to bunches, soon to pass over  
and return again, for a more careful op-  
eration. This should be done as soon as  
possible, as will be indicated by the ne-  
cessities of the case. The grass and the  
weeds must be kept down, and the stand  
of cotton reduced. At this first work-  
ing, unless in lands already very soft,  
I should advise the sowing to be close, and  
to be done with some plow which would  
break and loosen the earth deep about  
the roots of the young plant. Others  
may theorize as they choose, but with a  
plant sending out a tap root, upon which  
it so much relies, and striking so deep  
into the earth, as that of cotton, I shall  
insist upon its accommodation, by pro-  
viding a soft, deep, mellow bed, into  
which these roots may easily penetrate.  
In the second working, the plows should  
in all cases go before the hoes, and in  
all lands at all tenacious or hard, let the  
work be deep and close again, and the  
middle of the row also be well broken  
up at this time. Now the hoes have an  
important and delicate duty to perform.  
The cotton is to be reduced nearly to a

stand, though it is now rather early to  
be fully reduced; perhaps best to leave  
two stalks where one is intended to grow.  
The young stalk is very tender, and easily  
injured, by bruises and skins from rough  
and careless work, and it is much better  
to aid a little sometimes with the hand  
in thinning, than to spoil a good stand,  
by bruises from the hoe. The cut worm  
and the louse are charged with many  
times, which ought to be put down to the  
account of careless working, at this criti-  
cal stage of this crop. The distance to  
be given I have before stated, and in the  
first operation of bunching, this thing  
ought to be looked to, and the spaces  
regulated accordingly. At this second  
passing over, the hoes must return a lit-  
tle soft dirt to the foot of the stalk, leav-  
ing it clean and supported. If this work  
is well done, the weed grow on, without  
any necessity for attention for some twen-  
ty days or three weeks, when the plows  
should return again. At this time, plow  
should be used next the cotton, which  
will tumble the soft earth about the root,  
covering the small young grass, which  
may have sprung up since the last work-  
ing, but the plowing should be less close,  
and shallower, than at the former work-  
ing. The hoes have much to do in the  
culture of this crop, and must be pre-  
pared to devote pretty much all their  
time to it, constantly passing over, and  
perfecting that which can not be done  
with the plows, by thinning out surplus  
stalks, clearing away remaining bunches  
of grass, stirring about the roots of the  
plant, and if need be, adding a little  
earth to them. It is difficult, in a treat-  
ise of this sort, to say how often, and  
in what manner, this crop shall always  
be worked, when the character of the  
seasons, and the difference in the land,  
must have necessarily so much to do in  
settling this question. The general rule  
must be, to keep the earth loose and  
well stirred; the early workings to be  
deep and close; and as the crop comes  
on and the fruit begins to appear, let  
these workings be less close, and shall-  
lower, keeping the soil soft and clean.  
It is of great importance to work this  
crop late, and it should not cease until  
the branches look or the cotton begins  
to open. I do not consider that it is  
necessary to pile the earth in large  
quantities about the roots of the cotton,  
but think the tendency of all the work-  
ings should be, to increase the quantity.

The selection of seed is an interest  
not to be disregarded. We have been  
humbugged a great deal by dealers and  
speculators in this article, yet we would  
greatly err to conclude that no improve-  
ment could be made. We should, how-  
ever, save ourselves from this sort of im-  
position, and improve our own seed, by  
going into the field and picking each  
year, from some of the formed and best  
bearing stalks, and thus keep up the  
improvement. Great benefits may often  
be derived, by changes of seed in the  
same neighborhood, from differences of  
soil, and occasional changes from a dis-  
tant and different climate may be made  
to great advantage.

The picking of cotton should com-  
mence just as soon as the hands can be  
all profitably employed—say as soon as  
forty or fifty pounds to the hand can be  
gathered. It is of great importance, not  
only to the success of the work, but to  
the complexion and character of the staple,  
to keep well up, with this work, so  
that as far as possible, it may be saved  
without exposure to rain. The embar-  
rassments to picking when once behind  
and a storm or heavy rain shall intervene,  
mingling it with the leaf and tangling in  
the burs, are just as great, as to get  
behind in the cultivation of the crop,  
when much additional labor will be re-  
quired to accomplish the same object.

In the early picking, when the seed  
are green, some sunning is indispensably  
necessary; but after more maturity and  
drying, very little will be required. This  
must be determined very much by cir-  
cumstances; but dew or rain water should  
always be removed by drying upon the  
scaffold before the cotton is baled in  
the house. With proper care and at-  
tention, great improvement may be given  
to the complexion of the staple by a  
little heating in the bulk, extracting the  
oil from the seed, and imparting a slight  
cream to the color. This process, how-  
ever, must be conducted with great  
caution and care, lest the heating proceed  
too far, and injury be done. It is easily  
checked, by stirring and exposure to the  
air. It is an advantage to all cotton to  
lie in the bulk before ginning, and we  
doubtless often lose much of this benefit  
for want of sufficient house room. In  
fact, I think it a very common error, in  
our plantation arrangements, not to  
build houses for this special object.  
The cotton, when ginned, ought to be so  
dry, that the seed will crack when pressed  
between the teeth. It is often ginned  
wet, but as often, the cotton samples  
blue. A gin should be used which will  
neither cut nor nap the cotton, but send  
out the fibre straight and smooth, so that  
when the samples are drawn, they will  
have the appearance of having been car-  
ried. This is greatly promoted by the lar-  
gely increased number of brushes now ad-  
ded by the best manufacturers.

The packing should be in square bales;  
and, without reference to freight, or any  
of these mere incidental intimities, I  
think the weight of the bale should be  
fixed at about four hundred, or four  
hundred and twenty-five pounds; to be  
in two breadths of wide bagging, pressed  
until the side seams were well closed, or  
a little lapped, and then secured with  
six good ropes, the heads neatly sewed  
in, so that when complete and turned

out of the press, no cotton should be  
seen exposed. These packages should be  
nearly square, for the greater beauty of  
the bales, but still more for the greater  
convenience with which they may be  
handled and shipped, saving the neces-  
sity for tearing the bags, and giving a  
better guarantee that they will reach a  
distant market in good order.

The crop is now made and ready for  
market, and as I have gone through  
with the labor of making, I hope I may  
be pardoned for manifesting a little in-  
terest as to its disposal, and therefore  
venture to offer a little advice on that  
subject. Create no liens on this crop,  
or necessity for selling. Never spend  
the money which it is to produce, until  
it is sold. You are then free to choose  
your own market, and time of selling;  
and as cotton is a controlling article, it  
will generally regulate the value of all  
property to be purchased, except the re-  
demption of an outstanding promise.

I might have said something about  
the topping of cotton, but all I could  
have done, would have been to put it  
down as a contingent operation, and  
doubtful in its effects upon the crop.  
I might also have descanted largely in  
the enumeration and description of in-  
sects and diseases peculiar to cotton, sug-  
gested some remedy, and swelled my  
essay, by a flourish in the dark, upon  
topics about which little is known; but I  
have felt, that it would be most in ac-  
cordance with my plan, and certainly  
most with my feelings, to candidly con-  
fess my inability, to include these all  
under the head of *Provisional contingencies*, to which this crop is liable, and  
against which we may war and contend,  
but which will after all prove an over-  
match for the energy, the skill, or wis-  
dom of man.

Of course, the tidings brought by  
Eugene and Edouard very painfully af-  
fected Mademoiselle le Blanc; but being  
a very sensible, as well as remarkable  
handsome young person, she soon ral-  
lied, and insisted quite as warmly as her  
mother did, the sacrifice necessary to re-  
lieve Edouard from the peril which  
envisioned him, painful, heart-breaking  
as the sacrifice might be—must be sub-  
mitted to without reserve or delay. In  
other words, that M. de Veron, junior,  
must consent to espouse Mademoiselle  
Merode, and forthwith inform his father  
that he was ready to sign the nuptial  
contract that moment if necessary.

Poor Eugene, who was really over head  
and ears in love, and more so just then  
than ever, piteously lamented his own  
cruel fate, and passionately denounced  
the tigerheartedness of his barbarian father;  
but as tears and reproaches could avail  
nothing in such a straight, he finally  
submitted to the general award and  
agreed to announce his submission to M.  
de Veron at the church of Notre Dame,  
not a moment later, both ladies insisted,  
then five minutes past seven.

Madame Carson was not at home all  
this while. She had gone to church,  
and after devotions, called on her way  
back, on one or two friends for a little  
gossip, so that it wanted only a quarter  
of seven when she re-appeared. Of  
course the lamentable story had to be  
told over again, with all its dismal ac-  
companiments of tears, sighs and plain-  
tive ejaculations; and it was curious to  
observe as the narrative proceeded, how  
the widow's charming eyes flashed and  
sparkled, and her cheeks glowed with  
indignation, till she looked to use Edouard  
le Blanc's expression, "ferociously"  
handsome. "Le monstre," she exclaimed  
as Eugene terminated the sad story,  
gathering up as she spoke, the shawl and  
gloves she had just put off; "but I shall  
see him at once, I have influence with  
Monsieur de Veron."

"Nonsense, Emilie," said Madame le  
Blanc. "You possess influence over  
Monsieur de Veron?"

"Certainly I do. And is that such a  
miracle?" replied Madame Carson, with  
a demure glance at Edouard le Blanc.  
Edouard looked somewhat scared, but  
managed to say: "Not at all, certainly  
not; but the man's heart is iron—steel."

"We shall see," said the fair widow, as  
she finished drawing on her gloves. "La  
grande passion is sometimes stronger than  
iron or steel; is it not, Monsieur Eugene?"  
At all events, I shall try. He is in the  
church, you say. Very well, if I fail—  
but I am sure I shall not fail—I return  
in ten minutes, and that will leave Ma-  
demoiselle Adeline desiring lover plenty  
of time to make his submission, if  
better may not be; and so *au revoir*,  
Mes-lames."

"What can she mean?" said Madame le  
Blanc, as the door closed. "I have no-  
ticed once or twice, during the fortnight,  
that she has made use of strange half-  
hints relative to Monsieur de Veron."

"I don't know what she can mean,"  
said Edouard le Blanc, seizing his hat  
and hurrying off; "but I shall follow, and  
strive to ascertain."

He was just in time to catch a glimpse  
of Madame Carson's skirts as they whirled  
round the corner of the Rue St.  
Jacques, and by quickening his speed,  
he saw her enter the church from that  
street. Notre Dame was crowded; but  
Edouard le Blanc had no difficulty in  
singling out M. de Veron, who was sit-  
ting in his accustomed chair, somewhat  
removed from the mass of worshippers,  
on the left of the high altar; and present-  
ly he discerned Madame Carson gently  
and adroitly making her way through  
the crowd towards him. The instant  
she was near enough she tapped him  
slightly on the shoulder. He turned  
quickly, and stared with a haughty  
questioning glance at the smiling con-  
fessioner. There was no *grande passion*  
in that look, Edouard felt quite satisfied,  
and Madame Carson's conduct seemed  
more than ever unintelligible. She ap-  
peared to say something, which was re-  
plied to with an impatient gesture of  
refusal, and M. de Veron turned again  
towards the altar. Madame Carson  
next approached close to his chair, and  
bending down, whispered in his ear, for  
perhaps a minute. As she did so, M.  
de Veron's body rose slowly up, involun-  
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elaborate courtesies. It was on leaving  
her shop, that he had slipped and  
sprained his ankle. M. de Veron fainted  
with the extreme pain, was carried in  
that state into the little parlor behind  
the shop, and had not yet recovered con-  
sciousness when the apothecary, whom  
Madame Carson had despatched her  
little waiting-maid-of-all-work in quest  
of, entered to tender his assistance. This  
is all, I think, that needs be said, in a  
preliminary way of Madame Carson.

Of course, the tidings brought by  
Eugene and Edouard very painfully af-  
fected Mademoiselle le Blanc; but being  
a very sensible, as well as remarkable  
handsome young person, she soon ral-  
lied, and insisted quite as warmly as her  
mother did, the sacrifice necessary to re-  
lieve Edouard from the peril which  
envisioned him, painful, heart-breaking  
as the sacrifice might be—must be sub-  
mitted to without reserve or delay. In  
other words, that M. de Veron, junior,  
must consent to espouse Mademoiselle  
Merode, and forthwith inform his father  
that he was ready to sign the nuptial  
contract that moment if necessary.

Poor Eugene, who was really over head  
and ears in love, and more so just then  
than ever, piteously lamented his own  
cruel fate, and passionately denounced  
the tigerheartedness of his barbarian father;  
but as tears and reproaches could avail  
nothing in such a straight, he finally  
submitted to the general award and  
agreed to announce his submission to M.  
de Veron at the church of Notre Dame,  
not a moment later, both ladies insisted,  
then five minutes past seven.

Madame Carson was not at home all  
this while. She had gone to church,  
and after devotions, called on her way  
back, on one or two friends for a little  
gossip, so that it wanted only a quarter  
of seven when she re-appeared. Of  
course the lamentable story had to be  
told over again, with all its dismal ac-  
companiments of tears, sighs and plain-  
tive ejaculations; and it was curious to  
observe as the narrative proceeded, how  
the widow's charming eyes flashed and  
sparkled, and her cheeks glowed with  
indignation, till she looked to use Edouard  
le Blanc's expression, "ferociously"  
handsome. "Le monstre," she exclaimed  
as Eugene terminated the sad story,  
gathering up as she spoke, the shawl and  
gloves she had just put off; "but I shall  
see him at once, I have influence with  
Monsieur de Veron."

"Nonsense, Emilie," said Madame le  
Blanc. "You possess influence over  
Monsieur de Veron?"

"Certainly I do. And is that such a  
miracle?" replied Madame Carson, with  
a demure glance at Edouard le Blanc.  
Edouard looked somewhat scared, but  
managed to say: "Not at all, certainly  
not; but the man's heart is iron—steel."

"We shall see," said the fair widow, as  
she finished drawing on her gloves. "La  
grande passion is sometimes stronger than  
iron or steel; is it not, Monsieur Eugene?"  
At all events, I shall try. He is in the  
church, you say. Very well, if I fail—  
but I am sure I shall not fail—I return  
in ten minutes, and that will leave Ma-  
demoiselle Adeline desiring lover plenty  
of time to make his submission, if  
better may not be; and so *au revoir*,  
Mes-lames."

"What can she mean?" said Madame le  
Blanc, as the door closed. "I have no-  
ticed once or twice, during the fortnight,  
that she has made use of strange half-  
hints relative to Monsieur de Veron."

"I don't know what she can mean,"  
said Edouard le Blanc, seizing his hat  
and hurrying off; "but I shall follow, and  
strive to ascertain."

He was just in time to catch a glimpse  
of Madame Carson's skirts as they whirled  
round the corner of the Rue St.  
Jacques, and by quickening his speed,  
he saw her enter the church from that  
street. Notre Dame was crowded; but  
Edouard le Blanc had no difficulty in  
singling out M. de Veron, who was sit-  
ting in his accustomed chair, somewhat  
removed from the mass of worshippers,  
on the left of the high altar; and present-  
ly he discerned Madame Carson gently  
and adroitly making her way through  
the crowd towards him. The instant  
she was near enough she tapped him  
slightly on the shoulder. He turned  
quickly, and stared with a haughty  
questioning glance at the smiling con-  
fessioner. There was no *grande passion*  
in that look, Edouard felt quite satisfied,  
and Madame Carson's conduct seemed  
more than ever unintelligible. She ap-  
peared to say something, which was re-  
plied to with an impatient gesture of  
refusal, and M. de Veron turned again  
towards the altar. Madame Carson  
next approached close to his chair, and  
bending down, whispered in his ear, for  
perhaps a minute. As she did so, M.  
de Veron's body rose slowly up, involun-  
tarily as it were, and stiffened into  
rigidity, as if under the influence of some  
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**JOHN I. THOMASON,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Solicitor in Chancery.  
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.  
Office at Asheville, St. Clair county, Ala.  
March 8, 1853.

**RANDOLPH TAX SALES.**  
WILL be sold before the Court house door in the Town of Wedowee, on the first Monday in June next, the following described real estate, or so much thereof as will satisfy and discharge the tax and cost due thereon for the year 1852:

South west quarter of south east quarter of S. 10, T. 18, R. 10, as the property of James L. Sewell—tax and cost \$3 22.  
West half of north west fourth of S. 32, T. 17, R. 9. West half of south west fourth S. 29, T. 17, R. 9. Owner unknown—tax and cost, \$3 40.

North west fourth of north west fourth, S. 20, T. 18, R. 9, as the property of Abel B. Strickland—tax and cost \$2 45.

North east fourth of south east fourth, S. 3, T. 18, R. 9, as the property of Smith of Georgia—tax and cost \$2 87 1/2.

South east fourth of the south east fourth, S. 10, T. 18, R. 13, as the property of Blufford Cash, a free man of color—tax and cost \$2 52 1/2.

N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 S. 22, T. 21, R. 13. W. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4 S. 24, T. 21, R. 13. S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 S. 23, T. 21, R. 13. S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 S. 23, T. 21, R. 13. South part of S. W. fourth S. 13, T. 21, R. 13, as the property of W. L. N. Roberts—tax and cost \$5 4 3/4.

West half of S. 21, T. 20, R. 10. Owner unknown—tax 4 years—tax and cost \$6 20.

East half of S. E. fourth S. 7, T. 17, R. 10, owner unknown, tax 4 years; tax and cost \$1 80.

N. W. fourth of N. W. fourth, S. 11, T. 22, R. 13, as the property of Thompson; tax and cost \$2 35.

WM. JOHNS, T. C.  
March 8, 1853.

**NOTICE.**  
THOSE indebted to us either by Note or Book Account, are called on to make payment by the first day of March next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.  
DICKSON & GREEN.  
Feb. 1, 1853.

**STATE OF ALABAMA.**  
Benton County.  
Court of Probate for Benton County, Ala. Special Term, Feb. 21, 1853.

THIS day came Robert M. Dickson and Robert M. Parks, administrators of the estate of Nathaniel Parks, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for a partial settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Monday the 4th day of April next be set apart for the examining and stating said account, allowing said vouchers, and making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said County, for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court house of said county on said Monday the 4th day of April next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at Office this 21st day of February, 1853.

Attest: A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.  
Feb. 22, 1853.—21.

**SPRING ST. LBS. 1853.**  
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Flowers and Umbrellas.

**G. W. FERRY,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER  
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,  
AUGUSTA, Ga.

IS now receiving his Spring stock consisting of Bees & Co's Spring style Mole skin and Beaver HATS, Drab and Black, Fancy Dress Hats, many styles, White, Pearl and Black. American and Manilla Grass Hats; Florence, Swiss, Canton, Rutland, Pearl and French Straw, Non-interference, Lobos, do. for men and boys.

**BONNETS**—Ladies and Misses, Belgraves, Florence, Silk and Straw, a great variety of Braids, of latest and most approved styles.

Also **UMBRELLAS** and Wool Hats, the largest assortment in the city—all of which we offer as low as can be bought in Charleston.

Call and see. Feb. 22, 1853.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Jeremiah Loooper, deceased, late of Cherokee county, Ala. are notified to present them in the time the law prescribes or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to call and settle, as we are anxious to close the estate.

ELIZABETH LOOPER, Adm.  
ROBERT S. COWAN, Adm.  
Feb. 15, 1853.

**ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!**  
GREAT CURE FOR  
DYSPEPSIA!

**DR. HOUGHTON'S**  
**PEPSIN**  
DIGESTIVE FLUID.

**GASTRIC JUICE.**  
PREPARED from REXNER, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after digestion of Baron Liebig, the great Physiologist, Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.

"I DIGEST." Such is the true meaning of the word Pepsin. It is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, Parfing, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it.

THIS IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY for an unhealthy Stomach. No part of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no ALCOHOL, ACIDS, or NAUSEOUS DRUGS. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of DRUGGED IMITATIONS. Pepsin is NOT A DRUG.

Half a tea-spoonful of Pepsin infused in water, will digest or dissolve Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

**SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!**  
The SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE upon which this remedy is based is in the highest degree CURIOS and REMARKABLE.

Call on the Agents, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry, Dr. Combe's Physiology of Digestion, Dr. Ferri's Food and Diet, Dr. John W. Prager, of New York University, Prof. Duguid's Physiology, Prof. Silliman, of Yale College; Dr. Carpenter's Physiology, &c., &c., together with reports of CURES from all parts of the United States.

**Pepsin in Fluid and Powder.**  
Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN is prepared in Powder and in Fluid Form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians. The Powder will be sent by Mail, free of Postage, for one Dollar, sent to Dr. Houghton, Philadelphia.

**OBSEVES THIS!**—Every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN has the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., side proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copyright and Trade Mark secured.

Get Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

Agents, HENDRICK & NISBET, Jacksonville: ROBT. BATTY, Room 60, Sept. 19, 1852.

**E. HESBURN,**  
AT A. DORRANCE'S OLD STAND,  
MONTGOMERY.  
**GROCERIES**  
AT WHOLESALE.

MERCHANTS AND PLASTERERS will always find a large stock at lowest prices.  
Dec. 21, 1852.—6m.

**Female School at Oxford.**  
We have engaged Mr. Brown & daughter (late of White Plains) to take charge of this Institution, on 2nd Monday in January.

We might give most satisfactory references and testimonials, but the best recommendation is the esteem and praise of former pupils, who have risen to success and usefulness in private and public life. Board in good families is low. Tuition is low. Our friends may rest assured of a prudent and parental care over their daughters.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY-ONE WEEKS EACH.  
1st Class, Orthog. \$6 00  
2nd " Reading, Writing and Elements of Arith. 88 00  
3rd Class, Arith., Gram., and Geog. \$10 00  
4th Class, Philosophies, Math., Lat. and French \$16 00  
College studies \$18 00  
Incidentals 50 or 50 cents.  
Punctual and regular attendance is expected. Charge, from entrance after three weeks. No deduction but for protracted sickness, or written agreement, or opinion of the Teachers' PATRONS.

Jan. 1st 1853.

**WASHINGTON HALL,**  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equidistant from the Mason at 1st Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both convenient and comfortable for all Travelers, while sojourning at this point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of Visitors.

**JAMES LOYD,**  
Proprietor.  
June 1, 1852.—1y.

**Coughs, Colds, &c.**  
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Lown's Indian Expectoration, Bartholomew's Pink Expectoration Syrup, and Harkness's Syrup of Tar. For sale by  
HENDRICK & NISBET.  
March 9, 1852.

**PATISON HOUSE,**  
No 28, Royal Street,  
MOBILE, ALA.

ASKED & PALMER, Proprietors.  
The above Establishment has been thoroughly renovated, and is now open for the reception of visitors.  
Dec. 7, 1852.—1y.

**A. P. PFISTER,**  
**BOOK SELLER,**  
Corner of Exchange Hotel,  
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of

**BOOKS**  
AND  
**STATIONARY.**

Comprising Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and English School Books; Miscellaneous Books and Books for Libraries; childrens story and toy books.

Also, Staple & Fancy Stationary. School Books of very kind used in our schools.

Blank Books, all sorts and sizes. BILLS and TESTAMENTS, Uymon Books, &c.

STATIONARY.—Every article in this line.

WRITING PAPER of every size, quality and color.

WRAPPING PAPER of every variety.

Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Libraries furnished, and Schools, Academies, and Colleges supplied at fair prices.

All are invited to call and examine stock and prices. Country Merchants would do well to send in their orders.

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!**  
FOR THE  
Fall & Winter of  
1852.

**B. W. WINGES**  
IS now receiving a rich and complete assortment of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Consisting in part, of Ladies fine Dress Goods, together with every variety of Delaines, Gaiters, Ginghams, Shawls, Linseys, and all other similar articles, adapted to the wants of the community. He also offers a splendid lot of Straw Bonnets, plain and fancy—Ladies and Gaiters, Ladies and Gaiters, black and colored Kid Gloves, Muslin sleeves and collars, and a lot of other beautiful and useful notions.

Also Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps, of every style and finish. Gentlemen can be supplied with super Black Cloth, for Coats or Cloaks; Black and Fancy Cassimeres, for Pants or Vests; Suits, Jeans, Kersays—in fine, can be supplied with anything, everything, necessary to make a man a man.

A magnificent lot of Guns and Cutlery, comprises a part of his stock. He invites the special attention of sportsmen to his Guns, superior to any thing ever offered in this market.

**GROCERIES.**  
A fine lot of Groceries, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Soap, Candles, &c., will be kept constantly on hand to supply the demand of his customers.

H. W. W. while in conclusion, states that the above named articles comprise but a small portion of his purchases, here leave to add that this is an age of progress—progress in every thing—in Science, in the Arts, in Morals, Religion, Government, in Merchandise and in Commerce—and while some of his contemporaries claim to offer "unparalleled stocks," he thinks his in variety and price will compare with the choicest and best. He invites all to call and examine for themselves.  
October 10th 1852.

**Montgomery Hall.**  
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that he has taken well known hotel, Montgomery Hall, and has put it in complete order. From his long experience in the business he feels confident that he can give entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. The arrangement of this first-class hotel is too well known to require comment.

**E. S. ROGERS,**  
Proprietor.  
Oct. 12 1852.—6m.

**Perfumery and Cosmetics.**  
COLOGNE (Bell Fats for the Handkerchief, Pomatum, Rose, Bears and Maceur Oil Hair dye, Toilet powders, Shaving and Toilet Soaps, &c. For sale by  
HENDRICK & NISBET.  
March 9, 1852.

**R. H. SLOUGH.** J. B. ELSTON.  
**Slough, Elton & Co.**  
Commission Merchants,  
MOBILE.  
Dec. 7, 1852.—1y.

**New and Fashionable Tailoring.**  
ROBERT H. WYNNE, having again returned to Jacksonville, to settle himself for life, and S. M. Satterfield being likewise permanently located. They announce to their friends and late customers and to the public generally that they have united and will henceforth carry on the Tailoring business together in all its various branches under the firm name and style of WYNNE & SATTERFIELD.

They return thanks for the liberal patronage by each of them heretofore received. They are now in the receipt of the latest fashions from New York, London, Paris, & Philadelphia, and flatter themselves from their long experience and skill in cutting the latest style they will be able to give entire satisfaction to all. Their shop is at the old stand of Wynne & May and May & Satterfield. South side of the public square, and up stairs of the house formerly occupied by X. Wigan.

Cutting punctually attended to. Call and see.  
The firm of Satterfield & May is dissolved.  
Jan. 15, 1853.

**GREAT DEPOT OF**  
**BOOKS & STATIONERY.**  
CARYER & BYLAND, NO. 34,  
DAUPHIN STREET,  
MOBILE.

KEEP constantly on hand a large supply of Books in the various departments of the Sciences, Arts, Literature, &c., and are constantly receiving all the New Books of value and importance, as they are issued from the various Publishing Houses of the country.

They also keep a large and complete stock of Staple and Fancy Stationery, embracing English, French and American Cap, Letter and Note Paper; Envelopes, Quill Pens, Gold Pens, Wafers, Ink, &c.; Mathematical Instruments, Water Colors, Drawing Paper, &c., Blank Books of all styles and sizes.

We have in operation a large Blank Book Manufactory, and are prepared to execute all kinds of Blank Book work, embracing Ledgers, Journals, Records, Cash, and other Books.

Pamphlets, Music, &c., bound at the shortest notice; Old Books rebound, &c. We keep constantly on hand a large supply of Printing Paper, Printing Ink, &c., &c.

Dealers from the interior would do well to call and examine our extensive Stock, as in point of variety, moderate prices, &c. we cannot be excelled.

Remember to call at their splendid Establishment, at No. 34, Dauphin Street.  
December 7, 1852.

**W. A. SMITH, JOS. HUNTER,**  
**SMITH & HUNTER,**  
GROCERS, No. 30, Commerce street,  
MOBILE, ALA.

Have constantly on hand and for sale a large Stock consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

125 Hlbs. Orleans SUGARS,  
200 Hlbs. do. MOLASSES,  
100 Hlbs. do. do.  
200 Hlbs. Whiskey (various brands),  
350 Hlbs. Flour, do. do.  
500 Sack RIO COFFEE,  
150 do. Laguira Java, Mocha, do.  
300 Boxes Tobacco (various brands),  
50 Half Pipes Brandy (all kinds),  
5 do. do. Holland Gin,  
25 Hlbs. American do.  
50 Hlbs. & 100 lb. Mts. Mon. Whis.,  
50 qr. casks Madia Form Sherry,  
Port and Malaga Wine,  
50 M Sugars—different brands.  
Mobile, Dec. 7, 1852.—1y.

**HUGGINS & GOLDSBY,**  
SELMA, ALA.

HAVE now in store a large assortment of SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS of the newest Fall and Winter styles, consisting in part of

Rich Brocade Silks, Plain Pou de Soie, Gros d' Orleans, Gros d' Rhine;

Ottoman and other styles Plain Dress Silks;  
Gros Grain and other styles Fall Mourning Silks;  
Satin de Chine and Glace Silks;  
Rich printed Cashmere de Ecosse; Mouseline de Laine, Printed Satin de Laine, and Rich printed Satin.

Reps new articles:  
Rich Brocade, watered and plain, White Silks;  
Plain de Laines, all colors;  
Plain French and English Merinos, all colors;

Ribbons, Mantillas, Vesettes, Cloaks, Shawls, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Embroideries and Muslin Goods in great variety.  
Dec. 14, 1852.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
The undersigned now offers for sale a large tract of land, on a commodious farm, one of the most valuable tracts of Land in this or adjoining Counties. The land is situated seven miles east of Jacksonville, and three miles above White Plains; it contains three hundred and sixty eight acres, about two hundred acres in cultivation. There is on the place a dwelling house and out houses, a new cotton gin and screw in good order. It is watered by a number of never-failing springs of the purest water, and Choctawhatchee Creek runs through near the centre of the tract; about 120 acres of the tract being creek bottom, having high banks and never overflowing to injure crops.

There is on the place the most orchard of choice Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums and other fruits, in this part of the State, and in fact almost every advantage and convenience a purchaser could desire.

Any person wishing further information can obtain it by applying at the Republican office, or to the Proprietor on the premises.

**L. F. MCQUELY,**  
Feb. 15, 1853.

**HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN  
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Angusta Mills Shirtings, Os naburgs and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the sale. FIVE per cent off for Cash. Feb. 15, 1853.

**Land for Sale.**  
THE undersigned offers for sale on an accommodating terms, Eighty Acres of Land, lying eight miles south of Jacksonville on the Oxford Road, within 300 yards of the Rail Road. Eight or ten acres of cleared land, soil good; lands adjoining can be bought on good terms, if desirable to have a larger farm.

For further particulars enquire of me on the premises.  
**ABRAHAM DAVIS,**  
Feb. 15, 1853.

**WHITE PLAINS**  
**HIGH SCHOOL.**

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. W. H. Allen and Lady, in the above institution, for the ensuing year. The exercises will commence on the Fourth Monday in January. Mr. A. is a citizen of our own county, a regular graduate of the University of Georgia, and has had considerable experience in teaching. We could produce many recommendations, but he is too well known to need them. We feel confident that all who may patronize the school will be highly pleased.

It is needless to remark upon the locality; for the healthfulness of White Plains is proverbial. Good Boarding can be obtained in the best families at from 6 to 7 dollars per month.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE SEMESTERS.

1st Class—Orthogary, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic \$6.00  
2nd " Geography and English Grammar \$8.00  
3rd " Ancient and Modern History \$12.00  
4th " Natural and Moral Sciences \$15.00  
5th " Latin, Greek, French and Higher Mathematics \$16.00

Music, Painting and Drawing, Needle and Wax Work, taught by Mrs. A.—at reasonable charges.

**ELIAH KERR,**  
**ELIAH TEAGUE,**  
**JOHN WORTHINGTON,**  
Jan. 18, 1853.

**LATEST FASHIONS.**  
**DELANANT G. MAY,** (late of the firms of Wynne & May and of Satterfield & May) and John Ray have associated themselves together in the Tailoring business.—They return thanks to their respective friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and announce that they have opened shop in copartnership at the old stand of John Ray on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville under the firm name and style of

**MAY & RAY.**  
They are in the receipt of the latest fashions from all the northern and eastern cities and are prepared to execute all work intrusted to them in the best and most durable manner and according to the latest fashions. They feel confident they can give general satisfaction as to fit and style, and solicit a liberal share of public patronage.  
Jan. 25, 1853.

**BOOKS & STATIONERY.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles in the above line to his establishment. His stock, he believes, is the best in the Southern country, and his prices the lowest.

**BOOKS.**—Of every variety and description and in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts.

**MEDICAL AND LAW BOOKS.**—An extensive stock.

**RELIGIOUS AND DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.**—For every denomination of Christians. FAMILY Bibles of every quality.

**SCHOOL BOOKS.**—His stock embraces every Book in demand.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.**—All the Books used by the various denominations, constantly on hand.

**STATIONERY.**—Every article of French, English and American Staple and Fancy Stationery—a very fine stock Gold Pens, of every kind and quality.

**PAPER MACHE GOODS.**—Writing Desks, Port des Cabinets, Albums, &c., made of this rich material. Fine Engravings, Oil Painting, and Illustrated Books.

**BLANK BOOKS.**—Manufactured to order in any style. Record Books, Dockets, Tax Books, and every other kind of Books used by Sheriff Clerks of Courts, &c. have to any pattern. A large stock of Record Books of all sizes constantly on hand of superior quality.

**ACCOUNT BOOKS.**—Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day Books, &c., &c. of my own manufacture, a very heavy assortment always on hand.**PAPER.**—Printing Paper of all sizes; Record Paper French English and American Letter Paper, every quality, ruled or plain; Colored Papers; Wrapping Paper of every kind, &c., &c.**WALL PAPER.**—Teasers, Fire Boards, Borders, Scenery Paper, a large assortment constantly on hand.**PRINTING INK.**—Type, and every description of material used in a Printing Office, always on hand.**JOB PRINTING.**—The best Job Printing Office in the South is connected with my establishment. Plain and Fancy Printing, of every description, neatly and promptly executed.**BOOK BINDING.**—Pamphlets, Music Books, Periodicals, Law Books, &c., bound in every style, at very low rates.

Merchants from the country, Teachers, Lawyers, Physicians and Students, are assured it is their interest to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing.

**WM. STRICKLAND,**  
25 Dauphin Street Mobile Ala.

**MUSIC.**

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he desires to take a class for instruction in music on the Piano Forte. Instruction will be given at private residences; and for those of the class who may not have an instrument arrangements will be made to procure one. He has in his possession ample testimonials of qualifications, and his terms will be found upon enquiry to be reasonable.

**J. C. MISZNER.**  
Feb. 8, 1853.—1f.**Celebrated Arabian Liniment.**  
EVERY FAMILY should at once procure a bottle of the great Arabian remedy for man and beast, called H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT. It always restores the most intense pains in a few minutes, restores the synovial fluid or joint water, and thus cures stiff joints; it penetrates the flesh to the bone, relaxes contracted cords, cures rheumatism and pained limbs of twenty years, standing; also tumors, swelled neck, enlargement of the glands, and is the best medicine for ailments of cattle ever discovered, curing swoony, spavins, splint, and all diseases which require an external application.**Sun Pain of 10 years standing cured by H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment.**  
Mr. H. G. Farrell, Dear Sir: I had been afflicted with the "Sun Pain" for the last ten years, and could never get relief except by bleeding; but by the use of H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, applied over the temples about three or four times a day, it was entirely removed, and I have felt nothing of it since. I went into the stable one night, to apply it to a horse's sore leg, and being very lame he stumbled and fell against my legs, crushing and bruising them so badly that they turned black as my hat, rendering them powerless. I applied your Liniment, and was well enough in a few days to go about again as usual. I also crushed my finger in a shocking manner, by letting a buck log fall upon it; your Liniment soon healed it up, though.**JOHN B. MUEGE,**  
La Salle precinct, Peoria co., Ill., Feb. 6, 1849.[*Eng. Doctor, of New Canton, Ill., says:*]  
Mr. H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment has cured some bad cases here, which every other remedy had failed in; one was a white swelling and contracted joints in the leg of a boy twelve years old. The leg had withered away, and was so contracted that he had no use of it. Three doctors had tried their skill upon it in vain, and he was just sinking to the grave, when the boy's father was induced to try H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment. Before the first bottle was used up, he came to Mr. B's store, and the first words he said were, "Mr. Barker I want all that Liniment you have in the store; the one bottle I got did my boy more good than all that had ever been used before." That boy is now well and hearty, and has free use of his legs. It is good for sprains, bruises, cuts, burns and swellings.**Look out for Counterfeits!**  
The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because it having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will permanently discover their error when the stationary mixture has wrought its evil effect.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor, proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the names H. G. Farrell's on the wrapper. H. G. Farrell's—his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeits.

**HENDRICK & NISBET,**  
Jacksonville, Ala.  
**W. F. CALDWELL,**  
Oakley, Randolph, Ala.,  
and by regularly authorized agents throughout the United States.  
22 1/2 Price 25 and 50 cents and \$1 per bottle.**AGENTS WANTED** in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. All those H. G. Farrell's reference accompanied with a good reference as to character, respectability, &c. February 8, 1853.—4n.**TRUST SALE.**  
By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned, as Trustee, to secure Wm. L. Cannon, Adm. of the estate of James Taylor, deceased, on the 15th day of December, 1851, and duly recorded on the 14th Feb. 1852, in Book 11, pages 455, 456 & 457, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court-house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, the following described Land, to-wit: 120 acres of the south side of the west half of Sec. 35, T. 14, R. 8 east, known as the Taylor old place, lying 4 miles south of Jacksonville, near the Rail Road. There is about 60 or 70 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation—improved and well watered, having one of the best and most convenient springs in the County.Said Land will be sold to pay the purchase money.  
**J. A. McCAMPBELL,**  
March 1, 1853.—4n. Trustee.**M. B. DONEGAN,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
GAYNESVILLE,  
Cherokee County, Ala.—Try him.  
Feb. 23d, 1853.**SIGN OF THE**  
**DOUBLE TRIANGLE.**  
MASONIC HALL, MONTGOMERY, ALA.  
THE subscriber, late of the firm of LEWIS OWEN & CO., has taken rooms in the Masonic Hall Building, where he will continue the business of Engraving in all its branches; and also the repairing and finishing Shell Combs, Jewelry, &c., and the making of Ornamental Hair Work.

In connection with the above, he has opened a large and carefully selected stock of Fancy Goods, Toys, Jewellery, Hunting and Fishing Apparatus, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Clocks, Spectacles, Pictures, &amp;c. &amp;c.—Being a more complete collection of Useful and Curious Articles than can be found elsewhere in the State.

**Also,**  
Constantly on hand, Flobert's celebrated Saloon Rifles and Pistols, a new article, no powder being used in the discharge; and real Meerschaum Pipes and Kanaster Tobacco.



# CHARLESTON.

Through Fare from Charleston to Baltimore \$17.50, to Philadelphia \$19, and to New York \$20.

The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.



LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens st. daily, after the arrival of the Southern Cars, via Wilmington, N. C., from which point two daily trains are dispatched at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; the 8 o'clock, only connecting at Weldon, N. C., with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad to Norfolk, hence by steamers to Baltimore, and both trains connecting at Weldon with the line to Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of these lines are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order (the Wilmington and Weldon as well as the Seaboard and Roanoke having been recently re-laid, with heavy T rail) thereby securing both safety and despatch. By these routes passengers avail themselves of the first train may reach Baltimore in 40 hours, Philadelphia in 45 hours, and New York in 50 hours; and by the second train they arrive in Baltimore in 50 hours, Philadelphia in 55 hours, and New York in 61 hours.

Through Tickets can alone be had from

E. WINSLOW,

Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, foot of Laurens st., Charleston, S. C., to whom please apply.

March 30, 1852.

Important to Planters, Merchants

Professional Men &c.

GEORGE OATES

PIANO FORTE, BOOK AND MUSIC STORES.

234 & 236 King St., Charleston, S. C.

SOLE agent for the following Eminent Piano Forte Manufacturers:

1. P. ERARD, of Paris and London.

(founded 1788) to whom was awarded the Only Gold Prize, Council Medal at the Great Exhibition of all Nations in London 1851, for the best Piano Forte made in the world. The judges were the most eminent composers of all countries.

2. BACON & RAVEN, New York.

to whom was awarded the Gold Medal at the Exhibition of the Franklin Institute, New York.

3. H. & F. HAZELTON—Grand action Pianos, New York.

4. DUBORS & WARRESIER of New York, who have been making for the southern climate 38 years.

5. A. H. GALE & Co., New York, who received the Gold Medal from the Franklin Institute, Phila.

All the new Music published in the United States for Pianos, Guitar, Violin, Organ, &c. Melodions from all the celebrated makers at Factory prices.

Harps, Violin and Guitar Strings of the first quality. Every thing sold, warranted to be as represented—and all articles offered at the lowest prices for cash or good city acceptances.

The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere as they will find it greatly to their interest to do so. Remember the numbers—234 and 236 King St., at the head.

GEORGE OATES.

June 1, 1852—1y.

Travelers are invited to call at

WELCH'S FASHIONABLE FURNISHING STORE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cor. Meeting and Market Streets, Near the Charleston Hotel.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The prices at this Establishment are moderate and uniform—and the business so conducted as to secure the custom of those who once purchase from us.

June 1, 1852—1y.

B. W. & J. P. FORCE & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

No. 21 Hayne-Street,

BENJ. W. FORCE, Charleston, S. C.

BENJ. CONLEY.

June 1, 1852—1y.

PAVILION HOTEL.

Dr. H. L. BUTTERFIELD.

Meeting St. Charleston, S. C.

June 1, 1852—1y.

McDaniels, Mitchell & Halsey,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ATLANTA, GA.

Ware-House conveniently situated on Hunter st. Strictly Fire-Proof and abundantly commodious.

Also—

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

In Dry Goods, Groceries, and the various necessary articles. Desire to return thanks for liberal patronage heretofore, and will trust a continuance.

I. O. MEDANIEL, A. W. MITCHELL,

P. B. MEDANIEL, E. J. HULSTED.

From Gunter's Landing to

GOSHEN,

CONNECTING at Gunter's Landing with the daily line of Mail Boats from Decatur; and at Goshen, 15 miles above Jacksonville, with J. R. Powell's Daily Mail Stages, between Montgomery and Rome.

Leave Gunter's Landing Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, on arrival of Decatur Mail Boat.

Leave Goshen Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, on arrival of Montgomery Stage.

FARE.

Gunter's Landing to Montgomery, \$15.00

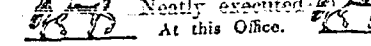
to Rome, Ga., 7.50

to Goshen, Cherokee Co., Ala., Jan. 23, '52.

HORSE BILLS.

Neatly executed

At this Office.



# United States Mail Line.

Through in 50 to 55 Hours!!

NEW YORK and CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS.

Leave Adger's Wharves every Saturday afternoon and each alternate Wednesday or Saturday.

JAMES ADGER, J. Dickinson, 1500 Tons, Commander.

MARION, M. Berry, 1200 Tons, Commander.

The Southern, W. Foster, leaving each alternate Wednesday, having been newly coppered and guards raised, is now in complete order.

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent.

HENRY MISSROON,

Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Sta. Wharves.

Cabin Passage, \$25.00.

Storage, \$3.00.

N. B. A new ship will be placed on the line to connect with the Southern on Wednesdays.

Feb. 22, 1853.

MORRISVILLE

Manufacturing Company.

HICKS & LOYD, thankful for past patronage, would inform their old friends and the public generally, that they have sold their stand and moved down to Morrisville two miles below, on Cane Creek, five miles from Alexandria, on the Stage road from Jacksonville to Talladega. They have associated themselves with E. G. Morris, where they are prepared to make WAAGONS and BUGGIES, also Window Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mantles for Houses; Grist Stands, &c. Also, Machinery for Press Mills, Saw Mills, Smutterm, Wood Cards, Gearing for Thrashers, for Field of Gin Houses, Wheat Fans, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c. They will have ready for the present crop, a large lot of Spike Cylinder Thrashers, with and without Gear, and winding blade Thrashers, one of simplest and best machines for the price in use, which they will sell low for cash or on time to solvent men.

They are now erecting a large Manufacturing Establishment for the purpose of making all of the above named articles, and many others by machinery, of which timely notice will be given.

Address the people's humble servants,

MORRIS, HICKS & CO.

ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.

E. G. MORRIS,

HURAN HICKS,

J. R. LOYD, May 11, 1852.

INSURANCE.

JAMES G. L. HUEY, Agent

FOR the Southern Mutual Insurance Company, is prepared to take LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE, in the Counties of Benton and Talladega, on the most liberal terms.

Applications promptly attended to.

Office, Talladega, Ala.

Jan. 11, 1853.

GOODS.

MR. W. WHITE (of the late firm of Stipes & White) tenders his thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage during the last season, and respectfully informs them that he still intends to continue in the mercantile business at his old stand, where he is offering his superior Stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, on liberal terms.

Jan. 18, 1853.

TAKE HEED.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Stipes & White (this day dissolved) are requested to come forward and settle, as the late partners are compelled to make collections as soon as possible.

Jan. 4th 1853.

TIN AND SHEET IRON FACTORY.

JOEL H. FARNER

CONTINUES the above named business on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, Ala., where he keeps constantly on hand, every species of Tin Ware in domestic use. He is also prepared, upon the shortest notice, to execute in this and adjoining Counties, all orders for tin roofing and guttering of houses, Store pipes and other articles of sheet iron, &c. Prices uniformly moderate and reasonable.

Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, will be taken in exchange for Tinware.

Good new Feathers for sale on reasonable terms.

Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1853.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES OF LAND adjoining the Town of Jacksonville, in fact, constituting a part of the new plan of said town. For particulars of quality of soil, price, and terms of payment, enquire at the Republican Office.

January 11, 1853—1y.

LAST NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the late firm of Dickson & Easley are notified that if payment is not made by the first day of March next, their Notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection and no mistake.

DICKSON & EASLEY.

Feb. 1, 1853.

PAIN KILLER.

PREPARED according to an approved formula, and of warranted purity, for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 2, 1852.

# AUGUSTA.

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Ready-Made CLOTHING.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co., are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this establishment every article necessary for their wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at the lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stocks, Marine and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed—before purchasing elsewhere call and examine.

April 20, 1852—1y.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

City Drug Store,

AUGUSTA, GA.

2nd door below G. R. Road Bank.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand, a large and complete assortment of FRESH and GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., which he offers low for cash.

Also, a full assortment of fresh and genuine Garden, Grass and Field Seeds, suited to every season—Guano Land Plaster, (or Paster Paris), to all of which he invites the attention of his country friends.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention. W. HAYNES.

April 20, 1852—1y.

W. & J. NELSON,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Liquors, Wines, Cigars &c.

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and the lowest prices charged.

N. B.—Agents for Fairbanks' patent Platform and Counter Scales.

April 20, 1852—1y.

W. E. JACKSON & Co.,

DEALERS IN

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.; Mason's

to Full Building.

Prompt and special attention given to orders, and bills filled at Charleston prices.

New Goods, received daily. Ap. 20, '52, 1y.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

Brickman, Wescott & Co.,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they will sell as low as they can be sold in any of the southern States. April 20, 1852—1y.

BAKER & HART,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AUGUSTA, GA.

WE keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

All Goods in our Line,

which are purchased in the best markets, upon the most favorable terms, and would ask our country friends to give us a call when visiting our city.

Particular attention is given to the filling of orders, and the lowest prices charged at all times—we also receive Cotton and all produce from our customers.

A. J. B. & J. B. Moore,

Successors to Moore & Davis,

Opposite Globe Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Table and Spring Cutlery, TANNERS, SMITHS and CARPENTERS TOOLS, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, &c.

April 20, 1852—1y.

PIANO FORTES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would

respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public, to his assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany PIANO FORTES, from the well known and justly celebrated Manufacturers of

Born & Rosen, A. H. Gode & Co. and Dobbs & Seabury, New York, which are warranted in every respect to be at least fully equal to any instrument manufactured in this country or Europe.

The subscriber would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patterns and finished, and fresh from the manufacturers. For sale very low prices for cash or city acceptance.

Groups A. GATES & Co.,

Piano, Book and Music Store, Broad St.

Augusta, Georgia.

June 8, 1852—1y.

BOXES & BROWN,

SUCCESSORS TO J. S. BONES and Co.

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.

June 22, 1852. Augusta, Ga.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS.

Near the Mansion House, Formerly Keen and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash. April 20, 1852—1y.

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.

J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York prices—imported by Taylor, Jr. and Company, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga. Call and examine. April 20, 1852, 1y.

GLOBE HOTEL.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

By L. S. MORRIS.

April 20, 1852.

LEIGH, TUCKER & PERKINS,

—PREMIER—

DIGUERREAN GALLERY

Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit the Gallery, and examine their specimens.

Daguerreotype materials constantly on hand, at a small advance on New York prices.

May 25, 1852—1y.

# GREAT SALE.

THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.—Together with an elegant stock of

Suspenders, Purses,

Beads, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles &c.

Also,

Looking Glasses and Mirrors, of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of

School and Miscellaneous BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.

Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.

DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY.

Ap. 20, '52—1y. Augusta, Ga.

SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY

OF GEORGIA.

Have thoroughly overhauled, still continuing to run the following Steamers, as above, viz:

DAVID L. ADAMS, (nos.)

CHATHAM, (nos.)

THOS. S. METCALF, TENNESSEE.

Which, with tow boats and lighters, afford unparalleled facilities for transportation of freight to the interior of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in connection with the Rail Roads.

The elegant steam-jacket D. L. Adams will connect with the steamships Florida and Alabama—leaving freight by them in 5 days from New York to Augusta.

Freight, (now taken at reduced rates) will be forwarded free of commission.

In order to prevent detention or misrouting, bill of lading should be addressed to

GEO. H. JOHNSTON, President, Savannah, Ga.

Merchandise from the interior to

JOHN A. MOORE, Agent, Augusta, Ga.

July 1, 1852—1y.

DIRECTORS.

Savannah.

GEO. H. JOHNSTON, W. C. O. PRISCOLL,

ASHBURN LOW, CHAS. GREEN,

EDWARD P. DUNLAP, JACOB S. FAY,

JOSEPH W. WATKINS, Augusta.

J. S. PULLEY, S. HOPKINS,

J. S. METCALF, E. SHERMAN,

JAMES HARRIS, G. M. NEWTON.

Augusta Seed Store.

THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, is removed to the first floor above the State Bank, and nearly opposite the United States and Globe Hotels, where the subscriber has received, and will continue to receive throughout the season, his stock of fresh and genuine Garden Seeds, crop 1851.

Allowance made to country dealers.

Red and White Clover Seed, Blue Grass, Timothy, Onion Sets, Giant Asparagus Roots, Flower Seeds, Bull's, &c.

May 25, 1852. J. H. SERVICE.

Lambark & Cooper,

DEALERS IN

CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Sugars, &c.; and manufacturers of Candles, Syringes and Corbals, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Ap. 20, 1852.

F. A. Holman & Co.,

Direct Importers of

CHEMICAL and GLASS WARE—and with all kinds of articles at Charleston prices. April 20, 1852.

TALLADEGA PLANK ROAD

SALES LINE.

James K. Powell, Proprietor.



# Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 17.—No. 12.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MARCH, 22, 1853.

Whole No. 850

PRINTED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
J. F. GRANT & J. H. CALDWELL,  
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$9 at the  
of the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
One dollar per square for the first in-  
sertion, and fifty cents per square for  
each subsequent.

**LAW NOTICES.**

**Whitley & Ellis,**  
Attorneys associated themselves in  
the Practice of the Law.  
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,  
Alabama.

C. C. WHITLEY, January 5, '52.

G. C. ELLIS, " "

**M. B. DONEGAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Cherokee County, Ala.—Try him.  
Feb'y. 28d, 1853.

**Turnley & Davis,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery.

Will attend, promptly to all  
business committed to their  
charge in the Counties of Benton,  
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-  
ladesha and Randolph.

**AD DRESS**

J. TURNLEY, *Coar Bluff, Ala.*

W. P. DAVIS, *Jacksonville, Ala.*

March, 5, 1851.

**W. B. MARTIN,**

DESIRE no political office. He  
intends devoting his entire time  
and energy to THE PRACTICE  
OF THE LAW, in the counties of  
St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cher-  
okee, Benton and Talladesha—also  
in the Supreme Court of the State.  
Office No. 3, Office Row.

May 6, 1851. 1y

**James A. McCampbell,**

Attorney at Law,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

February, 25 1852.

B. F. PORTER, W. J. HARALSON.

**PORTER & HARALSON,**

Attorneys at Law,  
WILL practice in the Counties of Benton,  
Cherokee, St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb,  
Jackson and Madison, and in the Supreme Court  
of Alabama. They will promptly attend to any  
business committed to their professional manage-  
ment.  
Office in Lebanon, DeKalb County, Ala.  
April 6, 1852.

**Martin & Forney,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts in  
the counties of Benton,  
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Ran-  
dolph and Talladesha, and in the  
Supreme Court of the State.

Office formerly occupied by  
Walker & Martin.

JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.

WM. H. FORNEY, " "

**Walden & McSpadden,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the several  
Courts of Cherokee, Benton,  
St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and  
Jackson.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,  
Ala. January 13, 1852.

**B. T. POPE,**

Attorney at Law,  
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

WILL hereafter attend the Cir-  
cuit courts of Benton, Chero-  
kee, Jackson and Marshall, and as  
heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery  
courts of St. Clair, Blount and  
DeKalb counties, and the Supreme  
court of the State.

Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

**MADISON HOUSE,**

Montgomery Ala.,

I HAVE leased the MADISON HOUSE  
in Montgomery Ala., from W. Tilley  
Esq., and will be much obliged to the pub-  
lic for such patronage as they may extend  
to me, and pledge myself to fully sustain  
its reputation as a hotel of the first class.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

Oct. 12, 1852.—1y.

**LIVERY STABLE**

In Jacksonville Alabama.

THE subscriber respectfully  
announces to the public that  
he has opened a Livery Stable,  
in the Town of Jacksonville, and  
is prepared to accommodate those who may  
desire, with Carriages and Horses,  
double and single horse; and Saddle  
and Harness horses; and also to keep Horses  
by the day, week, or month, as desired.

All at Liberal Prices.

Strangers who may visit Jacksonville,  
by enquiring for the Stables of the under-  
signed can be furnished with conveyances  
at the shortest notice.

WHITE A. MARABLE.

Nov. 26, 1852.

**Alexander & Trammell,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Rome, Georgia

## AGRICULTURE.

### HOW TO MAKE ONE FARM E- QUAL TO THREE.

G. T. STEWART, Esq., in a recent Ad-  
dress before the Ohio Agricultural Soci-  
ety thus speaks on this subject:

Many farmers who are destroying the  
productiveness of their farms by shallow-  
work, as they find that their crops are  
diminishing, think only of extending  
their area by adding acres of surface, as  
if they supposed that their title deeds  
only gave them a right to six inches  
deep of earth. If they will take those  
deeds, study their meaning, and apply  
the lesson to their fields, they will soon  
realize in three-fold crops the fact that  
the law has given them three farms  
where they supposed they had but one  
—in other words, that the sub-soil brought  
up and combined with the top-soil and  
enriched with the atmospheric influences  
and those other elements which agricul-  
tural science will teach them to apply to  
their ground, will increase three-fold the  
measures of its productiveness. To show  
to what an extent the fertility of the  
soil can be increased, I refer to a statement  
in the last Patent Office Report. In the  
year 1850, there were nine competitors  
for the premium corn crop of  
Kentucky, each of whom cultivated 10  
acres. Their average crop was about 122  
bushels per acre. At that time the  
average crop of wheat per acre in the har-  
vests of Great Britain, on a soil cultivated  
for centuries is about double that  
produced on the virgin soil of Ohio.  
Why is this? Simply because British  
farmers are educated men, and apply  
work wisely. They pay back to the earth  
what they borrow; they endeavor by  
every means in their power, to enrich  
their ground and in return it enriches  
them. If our farmers, instead of labor-  
ing to double their acres would endeavor  
to double their crops, they would find  
it a vast saving of time and toil, and an  
increase of profits.

Many of them never think of digging  
ten inches into the soil, unless they have  
dreamed about a crock of gold hid in the  
earth; but if they would set about the  
work of digging in earnest, every man  
would find his crock of gold, without  
the aid of dreams and divination.

We have a great advantage over the  
British farmers in the fact that our farm-  
ers nearly all hold the lands which they  
cultivate, in fee simple, while in  
England they are chiefly tenants, hiring  
the lands of the nobility, paying heavy  
rents to the proprietors, besides  
heavy taxes to government. Taxes here  
are comparatively light, and our farmers  
are their own landlords. Hence they  
have been able to pay three-fold wages  
for labor to those paid in Europe, pay  
the costs of transportation, and yet un-  
derstand the British farmers in their own  
markets.

### BEDDING POTATOES.

Messrs. Editors.—In answer to the  
enquiry about Bedding Potatoes, I have  
your bed made very rich, similar to  
where a stable had stood for years with  
out cleaning, and uncovered, with old,  
mellow manure. Yams should be  
placed separate as they grow, vine end  
upwards, and covered from three to four  
inches deep with loam mould; ten feet  
square would hold enough, say five or six  
bushels, to plant an acre. Other kinds  
may be laid horizontally, but I have  
found, from a fair test, that if the yam  
is inverted in good health it will put  
sprouts at the upper or vine end, and the  
sprouts will turn round to get out of the  
ground. If you have no rotted manure,  
dig out a place as large as needed, 4 to 6  
inches deep, put in strong manure, 2  
inches thick, throw on the first dirt, and  
let it fill you and the first cones, then  
mix up the manure with surface  
thoroughly, so in your potatoes and cover  
as above so that you may have a  
long, broad sprout with roots.

Should the spring be dry, water the  
bed occasionally; do not be in a great  
hurry; excellent yams are made on  
ground where wheat is just harvested,  
after the 10th of June. WILLIAM  
CANTON, Ga., 1853.

### HILL-SIDE DITCHING.

Messrs. Editors.—Your correspond-  
ent, "W. B. M." of Oklawaha City,  
Mississippi, calls on some of your con-  
tributors, to give through the columns of  
your Journal, their mode of Hill-Side  
Ditching; and as I have some experience  
in that department of plantation econ-  
omy, I have concluded to drop you a  
line on the subject, and if you think it  
will be of benefit to him, or any one  
else, publish it; if not throw it under  
your table.

Hill-Side Ditching, in my humble  
opinion, should receive more attention  
from the lovers of Agricultural improve-  
ment, at this time, than any other branch  
of husbandry—because, without it no  
permanent improvement may be expect-  
ed among the hills of the South. It  
was useless, worse than nonsense, to  
spend time and money, to make and  
save manure, to apply to hill-sides, and  
permit it to wash away the first year.  
And I would now recommend all  
who have manure to hand on the  
sides, which is inclined to wash  
ditched, to keep it in pens, or they  
have first ditched them, then, by the  
manure, the effects of which will be seen  
not one year only, but a series of years.  
The fall that should be given to ditch

es, and the distance from one to another  
will depend entirely upon the acclivity  
of the hill and the length of the ditch.  
A ditch 200 yards long will not require  
more than a half to two inches fall.  
But any length over that, three inches  
fall is not too much. When a ditch is  
located, it is done to remain there fore-  
ever, and I can see no reason in the ob-  
jection to its washing a little. I would  
prepare them to wash enough to keep  
clean. Better wash in your ditches than  
across your fields.

Supposing that my friend "W. B. M."  
needs no information relative to the in-  
strument, by which a ditch is located,  
and giving the fall, I will proceed to in-  
form him what I did yesterday for three  
hours and a half with four women,  
two girls and four boys. I first located  
three ditches one quarter of a mile long  
in ten minutes. Secondly, plowed up  
the plus with a Scarer plow, by run-  
ning four times to the ditch, and pulled  
out the dirt on the lower side of two of  
them forming the ditch, and would have  
finished the third in one hour more, but  
was prevented by rain. "W. B. M."  
will now see that ditches can be cut with  
the plow. Yours, &c.

G. D. HAMMON.

Cedar Valley, Ga., Feb'y, 1853.

### WORK FOR THE MONTH.

THE PLANTATION.—Finish planting  
Coca as early in the month as your  
ground and the weather will permit, and  
set all hands at work to prepare for the  
planting of Cotton. We have given so  
many directions heretofore for the plant-  
ing and cultivation of these two great  
staples, and the matter is so well under-  
stood by our practical and intelligent  
readers, that it is unnecessary to do  
more than call their attention to the fact  
that now is always the best time to do  
the work of the season, and that the  
putting off until to-morrow that which  
ought to be done to-day, is a sure way  
to raise poor crops and to produce "un-  
favorable seasons."

Sweet Potatoes may now be bedded  
out, and do not forget to make a phre-  
nosic provision for an abundant supply of  
"draws." No crop cultivated in the  
South is more worthy of attention than  
the Sweet Potato. Properly estimated,  
it is a blessing both to man and beast,  
and no planter should fail to have full  
"draws" at the setting in of winter, even  
if he makes little less Cotton.

Corn, for fodder, to be cut green,  
should be sown in drills on deeply plowed  
and highly manured ground, at inter-  
vals of a fortnight, throughout the  
season.

Those who are favorably situated, and  
can obtain it, should grow Guano on a  
Coca, Cotton and other crops, and  
thus settle the question of its value for  
themselves.

### Southern Cultivator.

The *Cultivator*.—Fruit culturists in  
our vicinity have experienced great diffi-  
culty in raising apricots, peaches and  
plums, on account of the ravages of the  
caterpillar. This, indeed, has been the  
great drawback in this region in produc-  
ing these fruits in perfection. A friend  
informs us that he has succeeded, by a  
very simple and inexpensive method in  
destroying this pestiferous insect. He  
put a small quantity of unslacked lime  
into a bag of coarse material and attach-  
ing it to a pole, gently sifted the atoms  
all over his trees. This was repeated at  
intervals of four or five days. The re-  
sult was, he had fine fruit, entirely free  
from worm.—*Exchange.*

### POETRY.

[From the *Florida Intelligencer.*]

### THE MOTHER'S APPEAL.

The following lines were suggested  
by reading of the arrest, some years  
since, of a woman for stealing. While  
in the hands of the police, she begged  
frantically to be released, saying she but  
took the money to lay bread for her  
child, who was dying with hunger. Her  
wild appearance and unbecoming  
conduct caused them to think her under the  
influence of liquor, and thus her words  
were disregarded, and she was placed in  
confinement. The next morning she  
was found dead in her cell, and upon  
search being made, it was ascertained  
that both she and her son had indeed  
died of starvation.

"Oh! pause and hear a mother's woe,  
One pining look upon her cast!  
Stay, stay! my heart, hear, ere you go;  
In mercy drag me not so fast!  
You will not stop or heed each tear.  
Yet spoke I not, my heart would rend.  
One week ago I landed here—  
I had no money, had no friend;  
My husband died upon the sea—  
Alas! how is my heart bereft!  
Only one child I have with me,  
The only one of eight babes left.  
Amid your streets, confused and wild,  
I wandered on with aching head;  
I begged, to feed my famished child,  
Yet no kind hand would give us bread.  
Since yesterday no food I found;  
My Willie's eye in death grew dim,  
I laid him softly on the ground,  
And prayed and prayed for bread for him.  
Oh, mercy! hear those hungry moans,  
That sigh that sounded long and slow;  
Oh, heed the anguish of my tones,  
And let me go! Ah, let me go!  
[He looks me not! A few words more!]  
I left his side, I hurried on,  
That money said, and from its store  
Grasped one small piece to save my son.  
No, watchman! stop! my words be true—  
'Tis hunger only makes me reel.

My words are true; I don't deceive.

Have you no heart? cannot you feed?

Hark! hark! again those moans so wild;

"Unloose thy hold! Fiend! fiend! I'm  
strong!"

Ye shall not drag me from my child:

Away! away! I will be gone!

[He holds me still! I can't depart!

Despair! what demons near I view!

But stay! what thrills my wretched heart!

Proud, heartless man, I'll go with you.

"Lead on, I say! Why halt ye now?

Thy horrid deed of blood is done!

My boy is dead! his murderer thou!

Then grant! monster, then lead on!

Ha, ha! the goal is reached at last.

My prison walls at length I see;

Ay, bar the door! ay, make it fast!

Yet one short hour will set me free;

"For God forgives where man will not—

He looks on me with pitying eye.

No more I feel my hungry lot—

Oh, sweet release! I find! I die!

The morning sun in brightness shone,

And to that cell it softly crept.

Where lay a woman on the stone,

But in Death's arms she calmly slept.

### CIVIL MARRIAGE OF THE EMPEROR.

On Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock,  
the Grand Master of the Ceremonies  
went with two court carriages, each  
drawn by two horses, and escorted to  
the Elysee to fetch the Imperial bride-  
dow. The cortege entered the Tuileries  
by the gateway of the Pavillon de Flore;  
the Grand Chamberlain, the Grand  
Equerre, with other great officers of the  
palace, received her at the foot of the  
staircase, and conducted her to the fam-  
ily salon, where the Emperor awaited her  
arrival.

On approaching the family salon, a  
chamberlain advanced to announce the  
arrival of the cortege to the Emperor.  
The Emperor was in the uniform of a  
general, wore the collar of the Legion  
of Honor, which had been worn by the  
Emperor Napoleon I., and the order of  
the Golden Fleece, which belonged to  
the Emperor Charles V. Near the Em-  
peror were the cardinals, the marshals,  
admirals, ministers of state, the great  
officers of the civil and military household  
of the Emperor, and the Ambassadors  
and Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Im-  
perial Majesty present at Paris. His  
Majesty advanced to meet the bride.

At 9 o'clock the cortege was formed and  
proceeded to the Salle des Maréchaux,  
where the civil marriage was to be per-  
formed.

At the end of the salle two state ar-  
chairs were placed on an estrade; the  
Emperor took his seat in that on the  
right, and the future Empress in that on  
the left.

The officers and the grand officers  
and the ladies of honor, were placed be-  
hind the chairs of the Emperor and em-  
press, according to their rank.

After all the persons present were du-  
ly arranged in their respective places, the  
Minister of State said—"In the name of  
the Emperor." At these words the Em-  
peror and future Empress rose. The  
Minister of State then continued—"Sire,  
Does your Majesty declare to take in  
marriage Her Excellency, Mlle Eugénie de  
Montijo, Countess de Teba, here pres-  
ent?" The Emperor replied, "I declare  
I take in marriage Her Excellency,  
Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Teba,  
here present." The Minister then said:  
Mlle Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de  
Teba, do you declare that you take in  
marriage the Emperor Napoleon III. here  
present?" Her Excellency replied, "I  
declare that I take in marriage the  
Emperor Napoleon III. here present."

The Minister of State then declared  
the marriage in the following terms:—"In  
the name of the Emperor, of the consti-  
tution, and the law, I declare that his  
Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the  
French, by the Grace of God and the na-  
tional will, and Her Excellency, Mlle  
Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Teba,  
are united in marriage." After this an-  
nouncement, the Master of the Ceremo-  
nies brought the table on which the regis-  
ter of the civil had been placed, be-  
fore the chairs of the Emperor and  
Empress, and the signature was proceed-  
ed with. The President of the Council  
of State presented the pen to the Em-  
peror, and afterwards to the Empress.  
Their Majesties signed without quiting  
their seats. The Countess de Montijo,  
afterwards approached the table and signed  
according to their rank, and they were  
followed by other witnesses appointed  
by his Majesty.

This being finished, the Grand Master  
of the Ceremonies informed their Majes-  
ties that the ceremony was terminated.  
The emperor and empress, accompanied  
by their cortege, then retired. A short  
time after a concert was given in the  
theatre of the Palace. The empress  
was conveyed back to the Elysee with  
the same ceremonial observed on her ar-  
rival.

### FRUITS OF KINDNESS.

Some people are curious in ascertain-  
ing the product of seed, and I am very  
fond of tracing the effect of kind action.  
"An English merchant resided many  
years at Canton and Macao, where a  
sudden reverse of fortune reduced him  
from a state of affluence to the greatest  
necessity. A Chinese merchant, named  
Ching, to whom he had formerly ren-  
dered service, gratefully offered him an  
immediate loan of ten thousand dollars,  
which the gentleman accepted and gave  
his bond for the amount; this the Chi-

nese threw into the fire, saying, "When  
you, my friend, came to China, I was a  
poor man; you took me by the hand,  
and assisting my honest endeavors, made  
me rich. Our destiny is now reversed;  
I see you poor, while I am blessed with  
affluence. The bystanders had snatched  
the bond from the flames; the gentleman  
sensibly affected by such generosity,  
pressed his Chinese friend to take the  
security, which he did and then effec-  
tually destroyed it. The disciple of Con-  
fucius, beholding the increased distress  
of his friend, said he would accept his  
watch, or any little valuable, as a memo-  
rial of their friendship. The gentleman  
immediately presented his watch; the  
Chinese, in return, gave him an old iron  
seal, saying, 'take the seal—it is one I  
have long used, and possesses no intrin-  
sic value, but as you are going to India,  
to look out after your outstanding com-  
mits, should fortune further persecute  
you, draw upon me for any funded sum  
of money you may stand in need of,  
sign it with your own hand and seal it  
with this signet, and I will pay the money-  
'"

How little did the English merchant  
imagine that the seal of kindness, worn  
in the heart of his Chinese friend, would  
spring up and yield such an abundant  
increase! I relate this anecdote to my  
young friends, that they may see how a  
kind action done today may be grate-  
fully acknowledged and liberally recom-  
pensed in some distant morrow. Say  
what we will, one today is worth more  
than a dozen to-morrow.

### THE NEW CABINET.

Gen. Pierce's Cabinet is composed as  
follows:

WM. L. MARCY, of New York, Secretary  
of State.

JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary  
of Treasury.

ROBERT McCLELLAND, of Michigan, Sec-  
retary of Interior.

JEFF. DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of  
War.

J. C. DORRIS, of N. C., Secretary of the  
Navy.

JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pa., Postmaster  
General.

CALVIN CUSHING, of Mass., Attorney  
General.

We venture upon a short sketch—  
picked up here and there—of each of  
these gentlemen.

WM. L. MARCY, of New York, is a  
statesman of great forecast and unim-  
peachable integrity and soundness of  
judgment. He celebrated "fire in the  
rear" in the controversy with Gen. Scott,  
would alone prove his capacity as an  
able and earnest writer—a necessary  
qualification for the office he now holds.  
He is fully conversant with public affairs,  
and has proved himself more than equal  
to the duties of the various stations he  
has been called to occupy. It is no  
flattery to say of him that he inspires  
the country with confidence in his wis-  
dom, experience and astuteness, and that  
his administrative talents are un-  
rivalled. Gen. Marcy was an able member  
of Mr. Polk's Cabinet.

It is said that Mr. Marcy was urged  
upon Gen. Pierce by that sound politi-  
cian and statesman, James Buchanan.

James Guthrie, of Kentucky, is com-  
paratively a new man—that is, he has  
no reputation as an office-holder or an  
office-seeker. The Louisville Democrat  
says of him:

"He was and is the leader of the Dem-  
ocracy of this State, and to his energy,  
fore-sight and strong appeals to the  
masses, we may, without the least exag-  
geration, attribute the adoption of the  
new Democratic constitution and the  
success of Gov. Powell—the first Demo-  
cratic Governor who has presided over  
the affairs of that State for more than  
twenty years. Mr. Guthrie is a man of  
strong mind, great energy of character,  
and untiring industry, and would fill any  
place that might be assigned to him,  
with credit to himself and honor to his  
country. He has grown up with the  
West, and identified both in feeling and  
interest with the growth and prosperity  
of the Mississippi valley. On the great  
question which recently agitated the  
country from one extreme to the other,  
Mr. Guthrie is perfectly sound and reli-  
able. He clings to the Constitution as  
it is, and demands a strict enforcement  
of the rights of the Southern States with-  
in the Union.

Greely, of the *Tribune*, also pays  
this gentleman a tribute which raises  
him high in the estimation of Democracy.  
He says that "Mr. Guthrie is an  
able and wealthy lawyer of Louisville,  
a lifelong opponent of Mr. Clay and every  
measure looking toward State Emancipa-  
tion; once chosen to the State Senate  
from Louisville, and we believe a mem-  
ber of the late Constitutional Convention.  
He has had no experience in National  
matters, and it is rather a bold stroke  
to call him at once to the head of the  
Treasury, yet it may turn out well."

Robert McClelland, of Michigan, is the  
present Governor of that State (unless he  
has resigned since his appointment,  
which he of course has) is a native of  
Pennsylvania, and removed to Michigan  
in 1833. In 1835 he was elected from  
Monroe county a member of the conven-  
tion that formed the Michigan State  
constitution. The same year he was  
elected to the House of Representatives.  
He declined a re-election until 1839,  
when he was again elected Speaker. The  
Whigs having the majority.—In 1840  
he was nominated and elected. In 1842  
he was again elected, and made Speaker.  
In 1843 he was chosen Representative to  
Congress, and was re-elected to the

two next Congresses, the twenty-ninth  
and thirtieth. In 1851 he was elected  
Governor of Michigan, and was re-elec-  
ted in 1853. He publicly declined be-  
ing a candidate in 1852; but he was  
unanimously nominated, and thus for-  
mal to accept.

Jeff. Davis, of Mississippi, is too well  
known to our readers to need any com-  
ment from us. His appointment is  
hailed with great satisfaction every-  
where, but especially in the South. We  
must give, however, what Greely has to  
say of this gentleman.

Col. Jeff. Davis is the favorite and  
representative of the "State  
Rights" party, having fought the Com-  
promise, "tooth and toe-nail," to the last,  
and resigned his seat on account of it to  
take the "Southern Rights" nomination  
for Governor of Mississippi. He was  
beaten by his late colleague, Gen. Henry  
S. Foote, a man every way his inferior,  
who received nearly all the Whig and a  
share of the Democratic vote as the  
"Union" candidate, and was elected by  
about 1,000 majority in nearly 60,000  
votes—the largest poll ever made in the  
State. It doesn't hurt a man one whit to  
have fought the compromise to the bit-  
ter end if he only did it on the side of  
Slavery; it is only devotion to freedom  
that is unforgotten.

The Alabama Journal also praises  
Davis:

"Jeff. Davis is also known as one of  
those who but recently sought to destroy  
the Union, as corrupt, oppressive and  
hostile to the South, and now is seen  
taken service in the cause of 'his enemy,'  
and with those men which he denounced  
as oppressors and traitors."

The man that the *Tribune* and the  
Journal both seem dissatisfied with, is  
the very man for the Democracy.

James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina,  
is very correctly said, is better known  
at home than abroad. M. D. was at one  
time in Congress where he took high  
rank as an able and efficient member.  
He is a lawyer of eminence, and per-  
haps transplanting may cause him to  
bloom out one of our first intellects."

James Campbell, of Pennsylvania,  
was, at the time of his appointment, At-



# THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1853.

We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER BROWN, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SUBLETT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce SEVIER ELSTON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN SMYTH, (name), as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES MELHARR, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized by the friends of SAMUEL P. McCLUNEY, to announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce J. L. WHITESIDE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Hon. ROBERT H. WILSON, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

"I like the Republican, and hope soon to see it enlarged." The foregoing is taken from a letter from one of our subscribers in Randolph County, enclosing the amount due for his subscription. We will not call it a eulogy—it is more—it is a plain and truthful expression of sincere approbation, and as such, more gratifying to us than any flattering compliment or high-wrought eulogy could be. We wish it in our power to inform him that the hope he expresses would very soon be realized; but the increase of our subscription has not yet been sufficient to justify that step. We will say this much however, that so soon as we are able consistent with our present engagements, it is our purpose to enlarge, without waiting for an increase of subscription, confidently trusting in an enlightened public spirit to keep pace with every improvement we make; and until this can be accomplished, we promise our patron in Randolph and all others who can be pleased, that no exertion shall be spared on our part to give them good reason still to "like the Republican."

Our office readers in this vicinity will not overlook the advertisements of our merchants who have received new Goods. This is a matter affecting their personal interest. They must all have Goods whether they pay for them or not. Call upon them we say, and see how their performance tally with their promises.

See the cards of the Exchange Hotel Mobile and the Augusta Hotel, in today's paper. We cannot speak from experience of the merits of these houses but their cards were handed to us by personal friends and acquaintances, in whose judgment we have confidence, and in whose faith we place the most reliance, and they assured us that they were equal to any public houses in either city.

We have received the first number of this Monteville Herald, published by J. M. Norment at Monteville, Shelby County, Ala. The present territory of the Selma and Tennessee River Railroad. It is an interesting sheet, printed on entirely new materials. The location is a good one, and ought to command a patronage which would handsomely reward the enterprising proprietor.

At the last session of the Grand Division of the State of Tennessee, a resolution was passed requesting all Ministers of the Gospel in this State, who are friendly to the cause, to preach a scriptural sermon on the subject of Temperance, on the first and succeeding Sabbath in April next.

## HON. NATHANIEL DAVIS.

We learn by private letter and also through the Columns of the Huntsville Democrat and Florence Gazette, that this gentleman was appointed Timber Agent for North Alabama, by Mr. Fillmore before he retired from Office. We copy the following from the Florence Gazette of the 12th inst. showing the *bona fides* by which he secured the much coveted place.

We learn through private sources that the Timber Agent of North Ala. has been obtained by Nathaniel Davis of Limestone from Mr. Fillmore by a race which does much more credit to his ingenuity than his manliness. We learn that about the 26th or 27th of February Mr. Davis arrived at Washington in company with Mr. Zeb. Davis, the then incumbent. That Mr. Z. Davis immediately resigned and had Mr. Fillmore to appoint his friend, and we like to have said his *sub agent*, Nathaniel Davis. We will not say that this is a badge of intrigue, bargain, and corruption on the part of the oft defamed candidate for the speakership of our House of Representatives. Our readers must draw their own inferences.

But it remains to be seen whether President Pierce will suffer Mr. Fillmore and his intrigues to fill office, all with democrats of their own selection, that out of respect to Mr. Pierce, should have been postponed for his action?

be the Mr. Nathaniel Davis Pierce, simply

Mr. Fillmore have saved Mr. Pierce the trouble of making any appointments, by removing whigs and substituting salary-dividing democrats. We are informed that this is not the first case on the calendar of recent resignation and of whig favor to democrats.

Mr. Davis we learn was appointed to carry on the electoral vote of this State, and went to, and by Washington, to Concord. He held interviews with Mr. Pierce and we should suppose that this *early personal call*, ought to have placed his claims before Mr. Pierce, in an attitude sufficiently favorable to justify him in awaiting Mr. Pierce's decision upon them. But from some cause or other he chose to rely on whig docility.

In view of all the facts we would rather be Mr. C. Gallaway & Co., in defeat than Nathaniel Davis with an office that smells so strongly of bargain intrigue division of office.

We publish the above extract, not because we are an applicant for the same office; but because a very extensive Coalition has been formed between whig office holders and their democratic friends, to wrest from the hands of the President the appointing power and to retain in their own hands and under their control many of the offices of Government; and we think such shameful trickery and bare faced outrage ought to be held up to public gaze no matter who the guilty ones may be.

Old Thamy shrunk from an honorable competition with his democratic brothers, and slipped into the office under cover of whig favor; but judging from the tone of the democratic press at Washington, and relying with confidence upon Gen. Pierce's integrity and well known firmness, we think the whig favorite and old political trickster will be kicked out without any particular ceremony.

We cannot believe he will be retained, nor can we see how any conscientious or scrupulous democrat could get his own consent to hold office under such humiliating and self-debasing circumstances.

"We'd rather be a dog, and bay the moon. Than such an Agent."

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

The Ohio State Journal has procured and published the following convenient table of rates, which gives the information required, at a glance, and which we present to our readers, with the suggestion to cut it out and put it in some convenient place, to save the trouble of asking and of having questions about it.

Each 1 ounce, under 3,000 miles, prepaid, not stamped 5c.  
Each 1 oz., over 3,000 miles, prepaid, not stamped, 10c. All Printed Matter in general, anywhere in the United States:  
First three ounces, ..... 10c.  
Each subsequent ounce, ..... 1c.  
First three ounces, ..... 10c.  
Each subsequent ounce, ..... 1c.  
First three ounces, ..... 10c.  
Each subsequent ounce, ..... 1c.

Small Newspapers and Periodicals published monthly or oftener, and Printed at 10¢ per copy, per copy, when sent in packages, weighing at least 8 lbs., prepaid, by an ounce.  
Books, bound or unbound, weighing not more than four pounds, may be sent by mail, for each ounce.  
Under 3000 miles, prepaid, by 1¢ per ounce.  
Over 3000 miles, prepaid, by 1¢ per ounce.  
Fragments over a single rate are charged as one rate.

"Fragments" in the sense used above are "fragments" issued once in three months or oftener.

The entire town of Oxford in the County of Benton, has not yet attained to the size of the renowned Oxford of England; but when we consider the greatness and the age of our Country, and remember that "large trees from little acorns grow"—we have every reason to believe that time and population will work wonders for Oxford. The promising growth of this town warrants us in predicting for it a most vigorous and elegant growth.

This same cause, which has brought into being and nurtured into growth many another town and many a city will accomplish that for Oxford which education and intelligence do for the youth who is just embarking upon the sea of life. Schools are the beacon lights and the favorable signals that attract the distant and retain the present. These institutions, the pioneers of the Church and the State, indicate the character of a country as truly as the vine does the soil. Where fine school-houses are built and are steadily sustained in all that properly belongs to them, we find the people steadfast of purpose, manly, firm and consistent. Where a sort of structure is erected which might easily be mistaken for a barn, and where all within is in keeping with its dingy exterior, and all that appertains to it is allowed to flog and waste, and was fainter and grow "small by degrees and beautifully less," until a fair of total extinguishment induces a spasmodical effort on the part of its "patrons" to reconstitute the poor skeleton of a school, where such is the state of things it may be safely inferred that "there is something rotten in the State of Denmark."

Either the town is "rotten against itself," or the people are vacillating, "in firm of purpose and lack decision." The school houses at Oxford are by no means handsome structures, but they are provided for by able Teachers and patrons do their best for the present. The friends of Education, however, are contemplating more extensive plans for the future, and have already subscribed a considerable sum for the construction of a more capacious building. There are beings bearing the human form, who if

they admire anything—and as many churns in the homely shell of an oyster as they do in the beautiful pearl within, and such are as well pleased with an unsightly attempt at architectural expression as the truly tasteful with a harmonious embodiment of the purely Corinthian or Ionic order. The former of these two classes in Oxford (there is no town entirely destitute of them) will not be particular as to the size, form or color of the Academy in contemplation, while the other peculiarly will prefer the "value of utility" combined. When the beautiful can be combined with the useful without an additional cost, or with a fraction more, it should always be indulged in, and these tasteful mortals who are simply satisfied with "something that will answer" should endeavor to divert themselves of their excessive selfishness for the sake of those who do love the beautiful and tasteful. Brick buildings are substantial and well enough in their place, but they never should be left in their natural state, unless as prisons and nurseries, where every thing connected with them is of a melancholy and exclusive nature. The gloomy mind may find some sympathy in the sombre respect of a red brick house, but the cheerful heart seeks congeniality in the lighter and more cheerful colors.

Frame houses are by far the most appropriate and inviting, either in town or country, as any one in Jacksonville may witness by taking a position midway between Messrs. Woodward & Torrey's and Hoke & Abernathy's Stores, and looking to the right and left, judge to which house he would go, if he were a traveler—to the dark and gloomy brick on the left or the gay and lively white frame hotel now in the course of erection on the right. The weary traveler would go to the right, while he would be *in the left*.

Miss host of the Oxford Inn, Mr. Jones is about to build a more commodious Hotel than the one he at present occupies, and the scribbler of this letter promises the travelling public passing this way a warm reception, a good table, a sound sleep and reasonable charges, in a judiciously and tastefully constructed house, at no very distant point. Dr. Burton, besides filling innumerable engagements in his legitimate profession has embarked in a mechanical enterprise of the most useful and profitable kind. The doctor has just returned from Georgia, where he has been engaged the services of Mr. Hall one of the best workmen of the South. The splendid building now being erected is intended for a way and South establishment, where the doctor will turn out some of the best work ever seen in this section of the State. There are no many buildings in contemplation and under way as there are already built in Oxford and most of the new ones have been started within the last four months.

The only drawback to the otherwise harmonious and onward march of improvement in this flourishing little town, consists of the feeling and disposition engendered by a wish on the part of one of the citizens to run a new road through his property along the rail road and to close up the one now used. The residents of Oxford, generally, are opposed to this measure, and each side is urging its views and sentiments with earnestness but it is hoped that a conservative spirit will prevail, and that ultimately the question of the disputed road will be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted.

Allow me to silently slide in the advertisement, then an excellent teacher of Penmanship is now establishing that beautiful Art in the Female Academy and Male Academy of Oxford, where (as in the Jacksonville Female Seminary) it will be permanent and attractive feature, while the present able Teachers preside over these several institutions. It is said that the N. A. and M. A. of this school will be the new capital and daily example of any known in the University world.

WANTED. Oxford, March 4, 1853.  
Senators. Mr. McCLUNEY, Samuel R. Porter, Esq., of Wilmington, N. C. has lost in the course of a recent visit, ten valuable young slaves at Point Peter by a disease resembling pneumonia. They were taken sick in succession, died after a brief illness. The negroes were hearty and healthy up to the contracting of the disease which hurried them off. Near Weldon, Mrs. A. Powell, her son-in-law, Mr. Walker, and a Mr. Walker, all residing in the same house, all died within two days of each other, of the same disease.

## HAIL STORM AT COLUMBIA.

We learn from the Times and Saturday of the 11th inst., that at about a quarter after two o'clock on the 10th a terrible hail storm swept over that city, and during the space of 10 minutes, did immense damage. Almost every house in the city was injured. The Warehouses of Mr. Rankin, Gunby, Daniel & Co. and of H. S. Smith & Co., were all partially blown down and unroofed. Six or eight store houses about Rankin's corner had their front walls entirely prostrated. Many private residences were partially unroofed. Almost every chimney in the city is down, and the shade trees, timber and broken branches. Taylor & Co.'s Gin Factory was unroofed and incalculable injury done to a large number of Gins already finished, and to the tools and machinery used in the manufacture. It is reported that the bridge in Girard was blown down, and a wagon, driver and team precipitated into the depths below. *Adv. & Gaz.*

## MURDERER ARRESTED.

Joseph Noals who was advertised as having murdered Gen. T. Sharp, at Burnsville, in Dallas Co., on the 14th ult., passed through this place yesterday, in the custody of Mr. B. J. McCaine. He was arrested on Saturday morning last, at the residence of his brother, in Dooly county, Georgia, by Mr. McCaine and Mr. A. B. King, of Dallas, who started in pursuit of him the morning after the murder, and by persevering effort succeeded in arresting him at the time and place stated above. A reward of five hundred dollars was offered for his apprehension, and the crime of which he stands accused is represented as being of a most atrocious and outrageous character. In addition to the above, he is

## Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8.  
The new Cabinet was sworn into office this morning. They have commenced to fill vacancies by resignation. Many of the holders of office, here and elsewhere, knowing that they may be removed, have resigned.

PETER G. WASHINGTON was appointed as assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. Hodge, resigned. Mr. Hodge has done much of the business of the Secretary while in that place. But his successor is a man capable of taking the laboring oar. He was, even in the time of WILLIAM H. CHAWFORD, a prominent officer in the Treasury.

Col. GORMAN, a member of the late Congress, from Illinois, and an officer of merit in the war with Mexico, and a personal friend of Gen. Pierce, has been appointed Commissioner of the Land Office.

"BEX McCOLLEGE," of Texas, has been already appointed to the command of the new regiment of Mounted Rangers.

The vacancies are sent to be filled, and then, the nominations that may be agreed upon will be sent into the Senate for place still occupied by Whigs, or what is the same thing, by persons who hold office under the Whig administration.

Mr. CLAYTON was very prompt in bringing before the Senate the subject of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and his connection therewith. Mr. CLAYTON is a very able man, and seems to have increased his energies since he retired from office. At all events, his vindication of his course in regard to the treaty, his reply to Gen. Cass, charge of the 6th January, and to those points of Mr. Mason's report, to which he objected, were very able, and, indeed, unanswerable.

Gen. Cass has to the regret of every one, been called home by the illness of his wife. Mr. CLAYTON expressed regret at his absence and the cause of it, and was sorry that Gen. Cass was not present to come to an explanation on the subject of his remarks.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE CHARLESTON ASSOCIATED PRESS.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—The R. M. steamship Africa, arrived at her wharf at New York on Sunday afternoon from Liverpool, which port she did not leave until Sunday, the 27th ult. She has brought \$100,000 in specie. She passed the R. M. steamship Canada, on Monday the 28th ult.

The Liverpool Market.—The demand for Cotton during the week ending the 25th ult. was fair but the sales were effected at lower prices. Holders, however, did not press on the market. The middling and low grades declined the most. The sales during the week comprised 31,000 bales, of which 30,000 were good, and 1,000 were inferior.

The quotations were as follows: Fair Orleans 6 1/2, Middling Orleans from 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, Fair Uplands 6 1/2, Middling Uplands from 5 1/2 to 5 3/4.

On Saturday the 26th ult. 4,000 bales were sold, and the market closed at prices in favor of buyers.

Flour was in moderate demand from the trade and for Export, and declined sixpence per quarter. Western Meal was worth 25, and Ohio 27, per cent. The demand for Rice was good and prices stiffer, but quotations were unaltered.

Trade in the manufacturing districts had largely declined during the week.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—No change had taken place in Consols, and they closed at 99 1/2. The rate of interest, estimated the same. In American Securities there had been large transactions.

The Haver Canal Market had advanced, and the sales during the week comprised 10,000 bales.

FRANCE was quiet.

MISSISSIPPI.—At Posh extraordinary precautions were observed, as an outbreak was apprehended.

NORTHERN ITALY.—MAZZINI was lurking in Milan. He had planned the seizure of an Austrian steamer, but was frustrated in his design.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—A war, it is thought, is likely to occur between Russia and Turkey; the latter has sought the Arbitration of England and France.

AVR.—It is rumored that the King of Burmah has been dethroned by a revolution.

charged with the commission of the most revolting crime known to the criminal calendar, and if all that is said of him is true, no punishment would be too severe to visit upon him. *—Boston Journal.*

"A Maine Yankee" announces, through the Washington National Intelligence, the invention of a form of road and improved locomotive, which, he says, will safely transport the mails and passengers at the rate of one hundred miles per hour. The writer further says he has been made acquainted with the details of these improvements, "which are so palpably correct in theory, and feasible in practice, that every civil engineer and Rail Road man will, on examination, at once recognize and admit, as the desideratum, even to the extent of safety and speed above indicated." The next Congress, it is said, is to be invited to secure its adoption, and give to the world the result of the first experiment. The construction of a post rail Road between Washington and New York, the Baltimore Sun thinks, will be hastened by this invention.

The Hog Disease.—We learn that upwards of 800 hogs have died at Carrollton during the present month. The disease is not confined to the pens at the distilleries. We learn that it is prevailing to some extent in the country, and is said to resemble the hog epidemic which swept over this region about eighteen years since. The first visible symptom of its approach is drowsiness, and in most cases death ensues in an hour. Occasionally there is bleeding at the nose.

## Louisville Courier.

The Knoxville, Tenn., Register says that a large number of mechanics, such as horse-carpenters, brick and stone masons, and plasterers, can find profitable employment in Knoxville during the approaching summer and fall. There would be fully one hundred houses of various kinds for private residences and business put up in Knoxville if the mechanics to build them could be employed.

## STANTON PERKINS.

STANTON PERKINS, what is "PERKINS." This is not a made-up name. It is derived from two Greek words, which mean, "a digest," and is the title given by a German chemist to the substance found in the stomachs of animals and man, by the aid of which food is dissolved, or digested. Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, or remedy for Dyspepsia, is simply the natural Pepsin obtained from the stomach of the Ox, and furnished in a convenient and agreeable form for popular use. It is doing a vast amount of good.

## EXCHANGE HOTEL.

Mobile, Ala. This hotel, which is located in the Exchange Hotel, is a new and comfortable building, and is well adapted for the accommodation of guests. It is situated in the heart of the city, and is within easy access of all the principal places of interest.

## TERMS OF BOARD, as follows:

Transient boarders, 12 1/2¢ per day, 25¢ per week, 12 1/2¢ per month. Without 6 1/2¢. Dinner 50¢. Breakfast and Tea each, 25¢. He who stays long, his long experience in the house and a desire to please, will secure a liberal patronage. Mar. 22 1853—O. J. NOYES.

## JAMES MARTIN.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law & Solicitor in Chancery.

Will practice in Randolph and the adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

Address, (pre-paid) Oakfuskee, Randolph County, Ala.

March 22, 1853.

## Editorial Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Henry Smith, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 12th day of March, 1853; notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment.

Wm. H. SMITH, Adm.

March 22, 1853.

## Temperance Mass Meeting.

A Temperance Mass Meeting will be held at Silver Run Academy 15 Miles East of Talladega on Saturday, the 30th of April 1853.

All sons of Temperance, the public generally and the Ladies in particular, are invited to attend. It is expected that Bros. Brownlow of the Knoxville Whig, H. West, Perham, Perry of Talladega, Rev. Lyndell of Jacksonville Circuit and others will be with us.

G. M. TAYLOR, R. S.

Talladega Watchtower please copy.

Havana. Vice President King is said to be very ill.

New Orleans, Mar. 12.  
There is but little enquiry for Cotton. The prices are unchanged. Sales to 1 o'clock 2000 bales.

Mobile, Mar. 12—4:10, P. M.  
Enquiry slack. Sales 1500 bales—very stiff, at previous prices.

THE LARGEST YET.—It will be seen, by reference to our commercial columns, that the sales of Cotton in our market, this last week, have reached the enormous amount of nearly or quite Eighty Thousand Bales. This, we believe, is the largest business ever transacted in New Orleans, during any single week. Our planting friends will be gratified, too, to perceive that prices have been well kept up, even in face of the recent unfavorable accounts from Europe.

## OBITUARY.

DIED, at the residence of her husband in this village, on the 17th inst. Miss PAMELIA ANN WHARTLEY, daughter of the late James Cook and wife of George C. Whartley, Esq., in the 31st year of her age. The deceased has left to mourn her early and unexpected death, a large number of highly respectable relations and friends, who in their sorrow for their bereavement have the sympathy of the whole community. The deceased was an humble and pious Christian and attached to the Baptist Church, and in all the relations of wife, mother, sister, daughter and neighbor had won the esteem of all who knew her, and especially of the members of the Church to which she belonged.

Death is an awful messenger, even when he strikes the humble, the virtuous and obscure, but how terrible when he sends his shaft to the heart of those who with allience at their control, live in the daily exercise of kindness and acts of charity. How great is the chasm in society made by the death of such an one. What a vast amount of good, which is in the habit of flowing through the hands of such an individual in life is stopped by their death.

In her latest moments she shook hands with her afflicted kindred and her friends and bade them farewell with a solemn request, to meet her in heaven.

"PERKINS" WHAT IS "PERKINS." This is not a made-up name. It is derived from two Greek words, which mean, "a digest," and is the title given by a German chemist to the substance found in the stomachs of animals and man, by the aid of which food is dissolved, or digested. Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, or remedy for Dyspepsia, is simply the natural Pepsin obtained from the stomach of the Ox, and furnished in a convenient and agreeable form for popular use. It is doing a vast amount of good.

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G. M. TAYLOR, R. S.

Talladega Watchtower please copy.

R. H. SLOUGH.

Slough, Elston & Co. Commission Merchants. MOBILE, Ala. Dec. 7, 1852.—17.

## ORDINANCES OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF JACKSONVILLE.

The following Ordinances passed by the Town Council of Jacksonville, under and by the authority of an act of the Legislature, approved 24th October, 1838.

1. Be it ordained by the Council of Jacksonville, that any person or persons guilty of an affray, or shall assault, or assault and battery upon another, within the limits of the incorporation, the persons offending shall be fined, more than two nor more than five dollars.

2. Be it further ordained, that if any person shall shoot any pistol, within or about the limits of Jacksonville, the person offending shall be fined one dollar for the first, and two dollars for every succeeding offence. And, that shooting beives, or hogs for pork, or firing the command of a military or are not offences under this ordinance.

3. Be it further ordained, that if any person shall be guilty of rolling balls upon a Ten Pin Alley, after the ringing of the o'clock bell at night, the person offending shall be fined not more than one dollar.

4. Be it further ordained, that if any person shall disturb the peace of the Town by loud singing, swearing, or galloping horse across the square, he shall be fined not less than fifty cents, for a second or succeeding offence, he may be fined not exceeding one dollar.

5. Be it further ordained, that if any person suffers his dead horse, cow or hog to remain 24 hours within the limits of incorporation, he or she shall be fined one dollar and the expense removing the same.

6. Be it further ordained, that if any person shall camp with wagon on the public square, he shall be fined one dollar.

7. Be it further ordained, that if any person shall sell spirituous liquors on Sunday, for medical purposes, the person offending shall be fined not exceeding three dollars.

8. Be it further ordained, that if any person shall violate any of the preceding ordinances, it shall be the duty of the Town Constable to arrest him or her with warrant, and forthwith carry the same witness as he can before the Judge of the Peace, one or more, whose duty it shall be to see that violation of any of the foregoing ordinances, and in every instance where a person is fined, the Town Constable is entitled to fifty cents by way of cost; and if the party refuses to pay fine and costs, shall be the duty of the Intendant or Justice to issue execution in which they are entitled to file costs by way of cost, and the Town Constable to fifty cents for making the money.

9. Be it further ordained, that the Public Square shall be kept clear of all encumbrances, (except allowed for public utility) the side walks on the main street shall be kept open and clear of all encumbrance at least eight feet from the line, and that the main street shall be kept open and clear of all encumbrance, at least 15 feet from the centre each way. That all other streets and Alleys be kept sufficiently clear of obstacles for wagons to pass without hindrance.

10. Be it further ordained,











# Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 17.—No. 13.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MARCH, 29, 1853.

Whole No. 851

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
J. F. GRANT & J. H. CALDWELL.  
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
One dollar per square for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance.

## LAW NOTICES.

**Whitley & Ellis.**  
HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.  
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

**M. B. DONEGAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Cherokee County, Ala.—Try him.  
Febr. 23d, 1853.

**Turnley & Davis,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery.

**WILL** attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

**ADDRESS**  
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.  
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.  
March, 5, 1851.

**W. B. MARTIN,**  
DESIRE devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.  
Office No. 8, Office Row.  
May 6, 1851.

**James A. McCampbell,**  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.  
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.  
February, 25 1852.

**E. F. PORTER, W. J. HARALSON,**  
PORTER & HARALSON,  
Attorneys at Law,  
WILL practice in the Counties of DeKalb, Cherokee, St. Clair, Marshall, Blount, Jackson and Madison, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama. They will promptly attend to any business confided to their professional management.  
Office 18 Lehigh, DeKalb County, Alabama.  
April 6, 1852.

**Martin & Forney,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

**WILL** practice in all the courts in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Randolph and Talladega, and in the Supreme Court of the State.  
Office formerly occupied by Walker & Martin.

**JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.**  
**W. H. FORNEY.**

**Walden & McSpadden,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and Jackson.  
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.  
January 13, 1852.

**Alexander & Trammell,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Home, Georgia.

**B. T. POPE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.  
WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme Court of the State.  
Oct. 21, 1851.

**MADISON HOUSE,**  
Montgomery Ala.  
I HAVE leased the MADISON HOUSE, in Montgomery Ala., from W. Tilley Esq., and will be much obliged to the public for such patronage as they may extend to me, and pledge myself to fully sustain its reputation as a hotel of the first class.  
WM. H. TAYLOR.  
Oct. 12, 1852.—1y.

## LIVERY STABLE

In Jacksonville Alabama.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the Town of Jacksonville, and is prepared to accommodate those who may desire, with Carriages and Buggies, double and single horse; and Saddle and Harness horses; and also to keep Horses by the day, week, or month, as desired.

**All at Liberal Prices.**  
Strangers who may visit Jacksonville, by enquiring for the Stables of the undersigned can be furnished with conveyances at the shortest notice.

**WHITE A. MARABLE.**  
Nov. 26, 1852.

## AGRICULTURE.

Bounteous source of honest wealth,  
Source of happiness and health,  
All the treasure of the fields,  
Agriculture freely yields.

From the field we are all fed—  
From the ground on which we tread—  
From her inexhausted store,  
Prince and peasant, rich and poor—  
All are nourished by her care,  
All her generous bounty share.

But the soil must first be tilled,  
Ere a harvest crowns the field,  
Rain and dew must lend their aid;  
Light must shine, and darkness shade;  
Care its fostering hand extend,  
Daily till its steps attend,  
And kind Heaven a blessing send,  
Or the plowman hopes in vain,  
Cares, bounty to obtain.

## STUDY THE ATMOSPHERE.

Every one should know the properties and functions of the air he breathes, and of that gaseous ocean which surrounds the globe, and contributes so largely to the nourishment of all plants and animals. To the farmer, the study of the atmosphere is peculiarly important; for its elements, if wisely used, will be to him a mine of wealth. Its nitrogen, oxygen, carbonic acid, ammonia, nitric acid, and aqueous vapor, are the substances from which crops are made, under the genial influence of solar light and heat, aided by the small amount of earthly matter which appears as ash when plants are burnt. If crops were not formed mainly from water and air, it is inconceivable how the addition of 150 pounds of gypsum, or guano, to an acre of land should increase the weight of its plants one or two tons. Let a dry cotton or corn plant be burnt, and it is nearly all converted into gaseous bodies, and widely diffused in the atmosphere; and when vegetables and animals die and rot on the surface of the earth, a similar phenomenon is witnessed.

The gases that form the atmosphere are not chemically combined, but diffused in space in obedience to a peculiar law. If one has a tall glass jar that will hold a half gallon, he may pour into it a half pint of mercury, a half pint of water, and a like quantity of oil, and these liquids, having each a different specific gravity, do not mix nor mingle, but preserve two distinct lines of demarcation, the one between the quicksilver and the water on the one side, and the oil and water on the other.

Carbonic acid gas, oxygen and hydrogen have each a different specific gravity, but if we fill the same jar one third full with the first named gas, which is the heaviest, and one third with oxygen which is next in weight, and one third with hydrogen which is the lightest, the carbonic acid, although twenty-two times heavier than hydrogen will rise to its surface, while hydrogen will pass down through the oxygen, which is sixteen times heavier than itself, to the bottom of the jar. All gases in the atmosphere, or out of it, behave to each other as they would in a vacuum—each spreading indefinitely into space, regardless of the presence of other gases. Watery vapor obeys the same law of diffusion.

Why it rains, and how it rains, the formation of dew, and the dew-point, are meteorological problems and phenomena, which our young readers may be glad to have explained to them.

A very dry atmosphere has a thirst for water so intense, that it will absorb moisture from many degrees below the freezing point. Evaporation never entirely ceases until after the atmosphere is completely saturated. When this takes place, by what natural process is the water precipitated in rain, snow, and dew? These results follow an atmospheric law by which the air has a varying capacity to hold water as vapor, whether invisible or visible. If the atmosphere had the same power to contain aqueous particles at all common temperatures, it could never rain, nor would there ever be a dew. A change of temperature is the cause of rain, hail, snow, dew, mists and clouds; and the daily revolutions of the earth on its axis, and its annual circuit round the sun, are the principle causes, not only of a change of temperature and winds, but of summer, autumn, winter and spring. The humidity of the atmosphere exerts in a good degree the operation of a sponge on the agricultural plants as well as on the atmosphere, and evaporation is the measure of circulation from the roots to the leaves of all growing crops. Humidity is an important element in agriculture even when it does not rain. When a current of air saturated with moisture, meets one of a different temperature, and also saturated, a fall of rain is inevitable because the air at the mean between the two extremes has always a less capacity to hold aqueous vapor than each separate mass of air had before the two were united. Thus, suppose the atmosphere high up near the region of perpetual snow or the snow line, saturated with water at 40 deg. descends to an atmosphere near the earth equally filled with vapor, and having a temperature of 80 deg. The mean between 40 and 80 is 60 deg. and if the air at that temperature had the mean capacity between 40 and 80 deg. for holding water, it could not rain nor hail, nor snow, nor yield a

respectable dew. It is easy to understand that without rain, there could be no land animals or plants; and therefore the Divine mechanism for dropping fatness from the heavens in showers and dews is the more worthy of study and admiration.

Heat expands the atmosphere, and increases its capacity to take up water and hold it as an invisible vapor. Cold condenses air, and diminishes its power to contain particles of water in any form. The attraction of aggregation brings the separate particles together, often aided by electricity, and the sudden concussion of thunder, and they fall by reason of attraction of gravitation. If some times happens that drops of rain are wholly evaporated before they reach the earth, in passing a stratum of dry atmosphere; and at other times a mass of fine cold particles gain greatly in size and coalesce into large drops in falling through a stratum of saturated air.

To measure the quantity of dew deposited each night an instrument is used called a *dewometer*. The most simple process consists in exposing to the open air bodies whose exact weight is known; and then weighing them again after they are covered with dew. According to WELLS, locks of wool, weighing five decigrammes, are to be preferred, which are to be divided into spherical into masses of the diameter of about five centimetres.

Alchemists used carefully to collect dew, which they regarded as an exhalation from the stars, and in which they hoped to find gold. It is only recently that the true theory of the formation of dew has been established; although Aristotle's observations pointed out the fact that most dew falls in calm, clear nights. In the cool of evening, different bodies part with the heat imbibed during the day unequally; some cooling faster than others. The leaves of trees, grass and other plants radiate heat rapidly, and soon become cold enough, to do what? Condense like ice-water in a pitcher, aqueous vapor in the atmosphere on the cold surface. White sand and clay are poor conductors of heat—cool slowly—and while green herbage is covered with a heavy dew, naked earth has little or none. At the South, and even in the climate of Washington, a heavy dew runs into a morning shower; a phenomenon which we never saw at the North. By greatly cooling the atmosphere during the night, and lessening its capacity to hold water as vapor, not only are vesicles formed which constitute the body of fog and mist, but a shower of fine rain is not uncommon.

The dew point, which once attracted a good deal of attention, is a very simple affair. It is the point of temperature at which the precipitation of water takes place; and this point varies with the humidity of the atmosphere. A comparatively damp atmosphere, other things being equal, precipitates a portion of its vapor in dew, sooner than a dry atmosphere. If the temperature is low, freezing, the dew is congealed into a white frost or a black one, according to the circumstances.

We have been led into this train of thought by reading in a foreign journal an account of some interesting researches made by an eminent French Chemist, M. BARBAR, showing the amount of foreign bodies, and they good manners, brought to the earth in rain water during a year. And the water taken in a remote rural district instead of the city of Paris, the result would have been more satisfactory. M. BARBAR states that although the quantities of the following substances varied in different months, yet the monthly average from July to December, inclusive, was as follows:

**Substances in a cubic metre of Rain Water.**  
Nitrogen : : 8.36 grammes : 129 grains.  
Nitric Acid 19.00 " : : 291 "  
Ammonia : 3.61 " : : 55 "  
Chlorine : 2.27 " : : 35 "  
Lime : : 6.48 grammes : 103 grains.  
Magnesia : 2.12 " : : 32.7 "

Allowing water to fall only 24 inches in 12 months, and the above figures indicate a gain per acre as follows:  
Nitrogen : : : : 14 1/2 pounds.  
Nitric Acid : : : : 103 "  
Ammonia : : : : 16 1/2 "  
Chlorine : : : : 12 1/2 "  
Lime : : : : 35 "  
Magnesia : : : : 11 "

One hundred and three pounds of nitric acid and nineteen and a half of ammonia, give a very good dressing of the most valuable constituent of crops. Deep-ploughed, and finely-tilled earth absorbs most of the manures which fall in rain, snow and dew, and this is one of the great secrets of successful agriculture. Prepare the land well before the seed is planted, and Nature will reward you liberally for so doing.  
D. LEE.

## POETRY.

**FOOTSTEPS OF ANGELS.**  
BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.  
When the hours of day are numbered,  
And the voices of the night  
Wake the better soul that slumber'd  
To a holy, calm delight  
Ere the evening lamps are lighted,  
And, like phantoms grim and tall,  
Shadows from the fift light  
Dance upon the parlor-wall;

Then the forms of the departed  
Enter at the open door:  
The beloved ones, the true-hearted,  
Come to visit me once more;  
Lo, the young and strong who cherish'd  
Noble longings for the strife—  
By the road side fell and perish'd,  
Weary with the march of life!

These, the holy ones and weakly,  
Who the cross of suffering bore—  
Folded their pale hands so meekly,  
Spoke with us on earth no more.  
And with them the Being Beauteous,  
Who unto my youth was given,  
More than all things else to love me,  
And is now a saint in heaven;

With slow and noiseless footstep,  
Comes that messenger divine,  
Takes the vacant chair beside me,  
Lays her gentle hand in mine.  
And she sits and gazes at me,  
With those deep and tender eyes,  
Like the stars, so still and saintlike,  
Looking downward from the skies.

Utter'd not, yet comprehended,  
Is the spirit's voiceless prayer,  
Soft rebukes in blessings ended,  
Breathing from her lips of fire.  
O, though oft depressed and lonely,  
All my fears are laid aside,  
If I but remember only  
Such as these have lived and died!

Utter'd not, yet comprehended,  
Is the spirit's voiceless prayer,  
Soft rebukes in blessings ended,  
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## PLAYING POSSESSOR.

Some few years since, I witnessed rather a strange scene in Shakespeare's beautiful tragedy of Romeo and Juliet. It was at one of the western theatres. The piece had passed without interruption, and the last scene. The character of Romeo was excellently enacted and loudly applauded. The very next of the lower was before the curtain of the Capulets, gazing upon the motionless form of her who had so attracted his soul, and meditating upon committing an act which would seal his spirit to that unadorned country where he supposed Juliet's had gone. Just as he exclaimed, "Here's to love!" and at the same time raised the vial which contained the poison to his lips, a stalwart young countryman jumped upon the stage, seized him, dashed the vial from his hand, crushing it to atoms, and yelling:

"You infernal fiend, she ain't dead; only been takin' a little sleepin' medicine. Did you get the parsons' letter?"

"Sirrah!" growled out the enraged tragedian, while the house fairly shook with laughter.

"Why, yer gal ain't dead, I tell yer! The way it was, they wanted to make Juliet marry that clasp chap," pointing to Paris, "whose business you have just settled; but I tell you Juliet was spunk—she got her back right up, and vowed she wouldn't do it even if while she was layin' in the vault, the ghost of the other fellow whom you kilt should dash her brains out with the bones of some of her dead cousins. Wall, her spunk was up, and she took the stuff the parson fixed, so she could play possum till you got him. That's the way it war," replied the countryman, giving the desperate lover a tremendous poke in the ribs with his elbow, and at the same time flooring his hold.

"Hell's curses on the fellow!" muttered the raving tragedian, as he stalked behind the scenes.  
"Wall, now," said the countryman, fronting the audience, "if that ain't a little of the meanest cuss I ever did see. I hope to be swowed. That's all the thanks I git for stoppin' him from pizen-

in' himself. I hope to be swowed if ever I go to interfere again when a fellow wants to murder himself," he continued, as he clambered back just in time to prevent his upper story from coming in contact with the curtain as it descended.

## EDITH RAY.

BY MRS. JUDSON.  
Edith Ray was a joyous creature, with a heart so brimful with mirth, fullness that every one who could come into her presence caught the infection. She was gentle and delicate, too, and yet fearless as a young eagle—doing whatever she purposed in the face of all opposition—and telling the most unwholesome truths, particularly when she might thus unmask hypocrisy, or expose anything mean and cringing. Yet every body loved her; for although she possessed a dangerous power, it was never called into exercise for the purpose of crushing, being kept in check by a kind and affectionate heart. Edith Ray, as all who saw her would be very likely to suppose, was an only child, and quite an heiress; so it is not strange that she should take a conspicuous place among the Alderbrook belles. The schoolmaster used to quote poetry to her, and bring her bouquets. Mr. Sherrill, a dashing young law student, was the companion of all her horseback rides, and walked with her to the church door every Sabbath morning, with the evident hope of one day handing her in very gracefully; and the doctor, the grocer, and a "wild slip" of a dry goods merchant, had several times shown an interest in Mr. Ray's affairs truly gratifying. Yet Edith would parody the schoolmaster's verses most ludicrously to his face, give her gallant squire the slip whenever it suited her convenience and ridicule the pretensions of the others outright. It is strange that the Argus-eyed supervisors of our little village had no suspicion as to the real cause of Edith's indifference to her admirers; but certain it is that a pale, student-like face passed in and out of Mr. Ray's door, particularly on rainy evenings, and at other times when gayer ones would not be likely to interrupt the visit, without exciting the least remark. Perhaps it was because all had decided that the widow's son never would introduce a new mistress into the parsonage, and perhaps the improbability of the grave young pastor's taste leading him to make such a selection. Whatever cause might have been, there was certainly an important life-lasting secret locked fast in the heart of Mr. Robson and bright Edith Ray. The young lovers were slightly contrasted in outer seeming, but there was a rich under current in the characters of both that perfectly harmonized; so Edith had unconsciously assumed a gentle manner, and a sweeter expression, which could not fail to excite observation. The betrothal passed, and still the secret was not discovered.

It was on a fine moonlight night in mid-winter, that a social group had assembled in Mr. Ray's parlor; and Edith, unlike her wont when Mr. Robson was present, had been the gayest of the party. As the evening drew to a close Mr. Sherrill expressed a wish to see a book of engravings that had disappeared from the parlor, a desire which she declared such an evidence of improved taste that it should be instantly gratified. She tripped lightly from the room, and, as she disappeared, we all observed that Sherrill crept carefully towards the door. The next moment a short, shrill cry, followed by a low, half-choked sound, as of one strangling, brought us to our feet. With one bound poor Sherrill was in the adjoining apartment; but he was scarce in advance of the young pastor. The rest of us followed hastily, alarmed at we knew not what. But we soon knew. Upon a long table lay extended an object covered with a white cloth, with the moonbeams flickering over it, revealing the fearful outlines of a human figure with apparent certainty. Before this crumpled young Edith Ray, with her fingers clenched in the masses of long hair descending on each side of her face, her eyes distended and a white foam wreathing her motionless lips.

"Edith! my own Edith!" whispered Robson, in a voice hoarse with agony.  
Edith started to her feet, and the mocking walls echoed her wild unnatural laugh.

"Look, Edith—look!" entreated Sherrill, "It is nothing"—and he shook out two or three clanks artfully arranged—"nothing but these. I did it, Edith—I did it—I put them there to scare you."  
Edith only laughed again.  
Mr. Robson drew her arm with

in his own, and led her quietly back into the parlor; and poor Sherrill followed and crouched at her feet, beseeching her but to speak one word, only one word, just to show that he had not murdered her. But the stricken girl only twined her hair helplessly about her fingers, and smiled.

Three years have rolled away, and they have wrought no change on the darkened spirit of Edith Ray. Mr. Robson still occupies the parsonage, but he has grown graver, and gentler, and more spiritual than ever, and the young repress their smiles and soften their voices when he comes near—for untold sorrow is a sacred thing. The neighbors say that Parson Robson is wholly devoted to his books and the care of his flock. But they make a marvel of one thing. It is a great wonder to them what is the attraction at poor Mr. Ray's that he should spend his two hours there every evening. They never saw the stricken Edith at his feet, gazing up into his face with an expression of childish confidence; nor heard her low, mournful murmur among the sick and sorrowing; but every effort to draw him into social life fails—for the poor wreck which clings to him even in her idiosyncrasy, is still borne upon his heart.

## HORRIBLE ACCIDENT TO A SAILOR.

We extract, says the Delaware Gazette, the following account of an accident which occurred at Seaford, on Wednesday last, from a private letter:

A most shocking accident happened at Seaford yesterday. A young sailor, about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, by the name of Stansbury Messick, of intemperate habits, and being some intoxicated at the time, climbed to the mast head of a large schooner, belonging to N. & W. B. Horsey, and to show his sailorship to several persons that were looking at him, attempted to pass from one mast head to the other on the spring stay. To do this he undertook to go feet foremost, swinging his body under the spring stay and holding on with his hands and legs. The spring stay being a horizontal rope, more than sixty feet from the deck, it required some effort to work his way from one mast to the other. After he had passed about two-thirds of the distance, he legs, by some means, slipped off, leaving him hanging by his hands. He made several efforts to regain the stay with his legs, but failed to do so. He then cried out, "I shall fall—God have mercy on me." Those who were looking at him, could render him no earthly assistance, though two other sailors at the mast head were within a few feet of him. He continued to hang by his hands for several minutes, and when he could hold on no longer, seemed to relax his hold one finger at a time. The spectators, seeing that he was about to fall, turned their backs to keep from witnessing the sight. At last he let go and fell with a crash to the deck. He descended feet foremost, and such was the force with which he fell that one of his thigh bones passed entirely through the deck, and the other penetrated the deck to the depth of near two inches. His thigh bones were literally shivered to splinters, and in this state he lived near an hour, begging the doctor who was called to his aid "not to let him die in his sins."

"Mother send for the Doctor," "Why my son?" "Cause that man in the parlor is going to die—he said he would, if sister Jane did not marry him—and Jane said she wouldn't."

When you go out to drown yourself, always pull off your clothes, they fit your wife's second hand band.

"My boy," said a wag to a sharp featured little fellow, "can you inform me who it was that struck Mr. William Patterson?"

"Yes sir," said the urchin, with a saucy twinking of the muscles of the lip—"it was the man in the green spectacles rot owns the black dog."

THIS HAND NEVER STRUCK ME. We recently heard the following most touching incident. A little boy had died. His body was laid out in a darkened room, waiting to be laid away in the lone cold grave.

His afflicted mother and bereaved little sister went to look at the sweet face of the precious sleeper, for his face was beautiful even in death. As they stood gazing upon the form of one so cherished and beloved, the little girl asked to take his hand. The mother at first did not think it best, but as her child repeated the request, and seemed very anxious about it she took the cold bloodless hand of her sleeping boy and placed it in the hand of his weeping sister.

The dear child looked at it a moment, caressed it fondly, and then looking up to her mother, through tears of affection and love—she said "Mother this little hand never struck me!"

What could be more touching and lovely? Young reader have you always been so gentle to your brothers and sisters, that were you to die, such a tribute as this could be paid to your memory? Could a brother or sister take your hand, were it cold in death and say: "This hand never struck me?"

What an alleviation to our grief, when we are called to part with friends is to be able to remember only words and actions of mutual kindness and love. How bitter must be the sorrow, and scalding the tears of remorse, of an unkind child, as he looks upon the cold form, or stands at the grave of a brother or sister, a father or mother toward whom he had manifested unkindness. Let us all remember that whatsoever we sow, in this respect, that we shall also reap.

The French expect to do great things when they conquer England. A Frenchman, M. FREDETTE BILLOT, has issued a series of publications, entitled *Lettres Françaises à Napoleon III.*, from which the Boston Courier copies the subjoined passage as a specimen of the "good times a-coming" on the other side of the water, if some folks be not sadly in the wrong box:

"When your victorious flag shall wave over London, you will summon the powers to a Congress where the just rights of all will be divided at an alliance really holy. France will resume her limits, and all the maritime ports which are her due. Her colonies will be restored. Malta will be hers, and Egypt will flourish under her laws. Poland will be restored to independence. Russia will rule in the East, and Constantinople will become Christian."

And much more of the same sort. The *Moniteur*, we are told, "disavows the warlike sentiments" of M. BILLOT. But so says the Boston Courier, it does every French project just on the eve of its enactment.


**MAPLE SUGAR.**—At a late meeting of the Farmers' Club of New York an article was read on the subject of maple sugar, and of its great importance as one of the products of our country. By the late census it appears that the production of maple sugar in this country in 1850, was within a small fraction of thirty-four millions of pounds. An orchard of maple trees has been found almost equal, acre for acre, with the sugar cane in producing sugar and molasses.

**DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.**—Counterfeit twenty dollar bills on the Union Bank, Tenn. letter B, made payable at various points, are described thus: Two female figures resting on an oval, with a shield and eagle in the centre on top eagle perched on globe engraving generally bad; signature tolerably done numbers and filling up indifferently.—*Louisville Courier.*

Eriesson's only brother is the most distinguished engineer of Sweden. He has just completed a magnificent work at Stockholm, and is now engaged, at the request of the Emperor of Russia, in building a canal to connect the lakes of Finland with the Baltic. The house in which these two brothers were born, has been purchased by the Swedish Government for preservation as a public monument.

The *Seima State Sentinel* says that the Grating on the Mississippi and Alabama River Railroad is now rapidly progressing. Col. Goldsby has about one hundred and twenty hands at work, on the 100 miles he has contracted for. If as rapid progress is continued in all departments of this road, as has been made by Col. Goldsby, we will soon have the "father of waters" connect the Alabama by roads of iron, a series of barrels of western landed at Selma by this road, that take the circuitous route of New Orleans and Mobile.



 We are authorised to announce Hon. ROBERT H. WILSON as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

THE MAILS.—The unprecedented season, which has continued for two months, has caused some delay in the reception of mails at this place; but as we are favored with so many, this has given us but little in-

which are almost daily put in circulation and used to the Savannah Banks. These reports are raised solely for speculative or malicious purposes. Four years ago, a party passed through South Western Georgia. They separated at or near Macon. One portion went ahead and reported the failure of the Marine Bank thus created a panic. In a few days

tion, when he was at the head of the Treasury, under Jefferson, and has undergone little improvement since unless the pre-emption system be deemed an improvement. Gallatin was the author of the land system as much as Hamilton was the author of the organization of the Treasury Department—works that have, and the rest of the

The captain was instantly upon deck, and gave orders to reverse the engines. This was done, and the vessel being released from the

"How much good depends, as usual, on accidents! If the worm does his seventh year's work 15c. next year will be common prices."

**NOTICE.**  
THERE will be, on the 1st Monday in May next, a Tax Collector appointed by the Commissioners Court of Benton County, to fill the vacancy of G. B. Doughit resigned.  
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

**AUGUSTA HOTEL,**  
AUGUSTA, GA.  
**50** KEGS White Lead in 25 and  
100 pound kegs.  
25 Boxes Window Glass--all sizes.  
50 Gallon's Linseed Oil, for sale  
by **GENDRICK & NISBET.**

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# E. L. WOODWARD,

Is now receiving his STOCK of **SPRING & SUMMER MERCHANDISE**, comprising about every article demanded in this market. Therefore, his Goods are desirable and can be purchased on favorable terms for cash, or, on time by those who are solvent. All are respectfully invited to call and examine. March 29, 1853.—5t.

## NEW-YORK EMPORIUM.

### J. ADLER & CO.

Have just returned from the purchase of, and are now receiving direct from New York a splendid and well selected Stock of

## Spring and Summer GOODS.

Of superior quality and of the latest styles and patterns. They deem unnecessary to enter into any further enumeration of articles, than say their stock embraces every variety needed in this market of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Ladies and Gentlemen's spring and summer Dress Goods, READY MADE CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes. Their old friends and customers, who have been long acquainted with their manner of transacting business, are assured that they are prepared to suit them in the quality, style and price of Goods. Give a call, and we will show you more fine, beautiful and cheap Goods than we have room here to mention, and besides pledge ourselves that we will make it your interest to purchase such articles as you may need. Jacksonville, March 22, 1853.

## New Spring and Summer GOODS.

### HUDSON & STOKES

The old stand of S. P. Hudson, are now receiving an extensive and well selected Stock of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

## Dry Goods,

Consisting of every article usually called for in this market, of the latest and most fashionable styles, suitable to the present and approaching season; and in addition a well assorted stock of GROCERIES, **HARDWARE and CUTLERY**, CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, **Iron, Nails, Hinges, Locks, Screws &c.** **READY MADE CLOTHING**, **HATS, CAPS and BONNETS**, **BOOTS, SHOES, HOSIERY, &c.** They respectfully solicit their old friends and customers and the public generally to give them a call, confident that if they will do so they can be suited both in quality and price of Goods. Jacksonville, March 22, 1853.

## NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

WM. WHITE has just received his Stock of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS**, which has been selected with great care for this market. His Stock embraces a great variety of Ladies Dress Goods, viz: White and Printed Jackonnet and Swiss Muslins, Tulletrons, Berages, Challies, Silk Tissues, Summer Silks, Lawns, Ginghams, American and English Prints, Bobinets, Bonnet and cap Ribbons, Laces, Goggles and Swiss Edging and Inserting, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. **AND FOR GENTLEMEN**, Grenette Cloths, Tweeds, Denims, Chambrays, Stripes, Brown Linen, Brown and Grass Linen Drilling, Cottonade, &c. With a large assortment of **Ready Made Clothing**, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Straw and Fancy Goods, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, Buggy Harness, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Cheese, Mackerel, &c. All of which he proposes to sell on favorable terms to punctual men, and as to price—Call and see. Jacksonville, Ala. March 22, 1853.

## SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

### WALKER & PETTIT

AT MOUNT POLK are now receiving a general assortment of **Spring and Summer GOODS**, such as are needed by the Planters of the country; and if you hear the cry "Goods are going up," just come to Mount Polk and we will sell you Goods as low or lower than ever. All we ask is to give us a call, and pay as the "Ready Rhino;" we shall only sell on time to customers who pay once a year. We also keep a large stock of **Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Nails, and lots of that old Py and Corn Whiskey, Brand, Gin, Rum and Wine**. Our thanks for past favors, and we hope by selling Goods cheaper still, to receive more of the same sort. N. B. Positively the last time we will say come to those who have not settled and paid up their old accounts and notes; they will find them in the hands of somebody else soon—so come up and comply with your promise. March 22, 1853.

## EXCHANGE HOTEL,

MOBILE, ALA. The undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the citizens of Mobile generally, that he has leased the above well known HOTEL, which he has equipped upon the EUROPEAN and RESTAURANT PLAN. The very best articles in the CULINARY DEPARTMENT are employed and Dining Saloon is large, spacious, and well situated. The TABLE is supplied with everything that a most discerning and refined palate could desire. Oysters, Frogs, &c., in season served up in a most artistic manner. Experience and attentive WAITERS are always in attendance, ready to anticipate the wishes of the guests. The BED ROOMS have all been newly and handsomely furnished, and the whole premises put in complete order, and will be conducted in every respect as a first-class HOTEL, worthy of the patronage of the public. In this establishment, greater accommodations than are usual in Hotels of the kind are being as follows: Breakfast, from 7 to 10 1/2 o'clock. Dinner, from 11 to 5 o'clock. Tea, at 7 o'clock. Supper, at all hours, from 10 o'clock. Terms of Board as follows: Transient boarders, \$1.50 per day, \$2.00 per week, \$12.00 per month. Permanent boarders, with or without furniture, at special rates. Oysters, Frogs, and Tea ends, 50c. He hopes that his long experience in the business and a desire to please, will meet with liberal patronage. G. J. MOYER.

## RANDOLPH TAX SALES.

Will be sold before the Court house door in the Town of Wedowee, on the first Monday in June next, the following described real estate, or so much thereof as will satisfy and discharge the tax and cost due thereon for the year 1852. South west quarter of south east quarter of S. 10, T. 18, R. 10, as the property of James L. Newell—tax and cost \$3 22. West half of north west fourth of S. 32, T. 17, R. 9. West half of south west fourth S. 29, T. 17, R. 9. Owner unknown—tax and cost, \$3 40. North west fourth of north west fourth of S. 30, T. 18, R. 9, as the property of Ansel B. Strickland—tax and cost \$2 45. North east fourth of south east fourth S. 3, T. 18, R. 9, as the property of Smith of Georgia—tax and cost \$2 12. South east fourth of the south east fourth, S. 10, T. 20, R. 13, as the property of Blanford Cash, a free man of color—tax and cost \$2 12. N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 S. 22, T. 21, R. 13. W. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4 S. 24, T. 21, R. 13. S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 S. 21, T. 21, R. 13. S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 S. 23, T. 21, R. 13. South part of S. W. fourth S. 13, T. 21, R. 13, as the property of Wilson N. Roberts—tax and cost \$5 4 2 1/2. West half of S. 21, T. 30, R. 10. Owner unknown—tax 4 years—tax and cost \$6 20. East half of S. E. fourth S. 7, T. 17, R. 19, owner unknown, tax 4 years; tax and cost \$4 80. N. W. fourth of N. W. fourth, S. 11, T. 22, R. 13, as the property of Thompson—tax and cost \$2 35. WM. JOHNS, T. C. March 8, 1853.

## NOTICE.

Those indebted to us either by Note or Book Account, are called on to make payment by the first day of March next, as longer indulgence cannot be given. DICKSON & GREEN. Feb. 1, 1853.

## REMOVAL.

WM. WHITE has removed to the north-west corner of the Square, and now occupies the house formerly known as Herndon's old place, where he hopes to see all his friends, and be able to accommodate them with any article in his line. Jacksonville, March 8, 1853.

## PORT PAIN FLOURING MILL.

SITUATED in the midst of an excellent wheat growing country, are now in complete operation for manufacturing flour in as good order as can be done. With this facility the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to present to purchasers and customers, a superior article of Flour, and at a low price. Said Mills are situated seven miles east of Lebanon and three miles west of Rawlinsville. JESSE G. BEESON. March 1st, 1853.

## ATTENTION!! BEAT NO. 1.

You are hereby commanded to appear at Jacksonville, on Saturday the 26th day of this inst., at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs. JOEL H. FARMER, O. S. By order of the Captain. March 15, 1853.

## THE GEORGIA HOME GAZETTE.

A Southern Family Journal, Published at Augusta, Ga. THE HOME GAZETTE is devoted to Literature, Art, Science, Agriculture, General Intelligence, and Southern Interests. The columns of the paper will contain Historical and Domestic Romances, Sketches of Biography, choice poetry, entertaining Anecdotes, Scientific Memorabilia, with Agricultural and Industrial Articles. It is published for the month of March. Besides a rich variety of Miscellaneous matter, it will contain the Gleaner's News of the day, and exhibit the course of political events without the least party bias. In addition to this, it will contain a COMPEND OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY, from the pen of the Senior Editor, now in the course of publication. This, when completed, will equal in quantity of matter, a large octavo volume of six hundred pages. The Gazette is a large imperial sheet, of elegant appearance, printed upon new and beautiful type. Terms, \$200 per annum, always in advance; Two copies, \$3 50. Five copies, \$8 00; Ten copies \$15 00. Address, SMYTH & WHITE, Editors Home Gazette, Augusta, Ga.

## TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING.

A Temperance Mass Meeting will be held at Silver Run Academy 15 Miles East of Tallahassee Saturday, the 26th of April 1853. All sons of Temperance, the public generally and the Ladies in particular, are invited to attend. It is expected that Bros. Brownlow of the Knoxville Whig, Hewlett, Perham, Perry of Tallahassee, Rev Lyfield of Jacksonville Circuit and others will be with us. C. M. TAYLOR, R. S.

## ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

### DR. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN OR DIGESTIVE FLUID.



PREPARED from REXBY, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox after direction of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa. "I DIGEST." Such is the true meaning of the word Pepsin. It is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it. This is NATURE'S OWN REMEDY for an indigestible Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no ALCOHOL, ACID, or NAUSEOUS DRUGS. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of DRUGGED IMITATIONS. Pepsin is NOT A DRUG. Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin infused in water, will digest or dissolve Five Potatoes of Rural Bof in about two hours, out of the stomach. SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE! The SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE upon which this remedy is based is in the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE. Call on the Agents, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry, Dr. Combe's Physiology of Digestion, Dr. Penzance on Food and Diet, Dr. John W. Draper of New York University, Prof. Duguid's Physiology, Prof. Stillman of Yale College, Dr. Carpenter's Physiology, &c., together with reports of CURES from all parts of the United States. Pepsin in Fluid and Powder. Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN is prepared in Powder and in Fluid Form, and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians. The Powder will be sent by Mail free of Postage, for one Dollar, sent to Dr. Houghton, Philadelphia. OBSERVE THIS! Every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears the signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. Sole proprietors, Philadelphia, Pa. Copyright and Trade Mark secured. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. Agents, HENDRICK & NISBET, Jacksonville: ROBT. BATTEN, Route 6a. Sept. 18, 1852.

## NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

FOR THE Fall & Winter of 1853. H. W. WIENES IS now receiving a full and complete assortment of **STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS**, Consisting in part, of Ladies fine Dress Goods, together with every variety of DeLaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Shawls, Linseys, and all other similar articles adapted to the wants of the community. He also offers a splendid lot of Straw Bonnets, plain and fancy—Bonnets and Cap Ribbons, Ladies and Gents, black and colored Kid Gloves, Muslin sleeves and collars, and a lot of other beautiful too tedious to mention. Also Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps, of every style and finish. Gentlemen can be supplied with superior Black Cloths, for Coats or Cloaks, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, for Pants or Vests, Satinets, Jeans, Kerseys—in fine, can be supplied with anything, everything, necessary to make a "man as a man." A magnificent lot of Guns and Cutlery, comprises a part of his stock. He invites the special attention of sportsmen to his Guns, superior to any thing ever offered in this market. GROCERIES. A fine lot of Groceries, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Soap, Candles, &c., will be kept constantly on hand to supply the demand of his customers. H. W. W. while he in conclusion, states that the above named articles comprise but a small portion of his last purchase, begs leave to add that this is an age of progress—progress in every thing—in Science, in the Arts, in Morals, Religion, Governments, in Merchandise and in Competition! and while some of his contemporaries claim to offer "unparalleled stocks," he thinks his in variety and price will compete with the cheapest and best. He invites all to call and examine for themselves. October 16th 1852.

## NEW AND FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

ROBERT H. WYNN having again returned to Jacksonville, to settle himself for life, and S. M. Satterfield being likewise permanently located. They announce to their friends and late customers and to the public generally that they have united and will henceforth carry on the Tailoring business together in all its various branches under the firm, name and style of **WYNN & SATTERFIELD**. They return thanks for the liberal patronage by each of them heretofore received. They are now in the receipt of the latest fashions from New York, London, Paris, & Philadelphia, and flatter themselves from their long experience and skill in cutting the latest style they will be able to give entire satisfaction to all. Their shop is at the old stand of Wynn & May and May & Satterfield. South side of the public square, up stairs of the house formerly occupied by N. Wilman. Cutting punctually attended to. Call and see. Jan. 18, 1853. The firm of Satterfield & May is dissolved.

## TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned, as Trustee, to secure Wm. L. Cannon, Adm. of the estate of James Taylor, dec'd, on the 15th day of December, 1851, and duly recorded on the 14th Feb. 1852, in Book H, pages 455, 456 & 457, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court-house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, the following described Land, to-wit: 120 acres off the south side of the west half of Sec. 25, T. 14, R. 8 east, known as the Taylor old place, lying 4 miles south of Jacksonville, near the Tail Road. There is about 60 or 70 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation—improved and well watered, having one of the best and most convenient springs in the County. Said Land will be sold to pay the purchase money. J. A. McCAMPBELL, March 1, 1853.—4ts. Trustee.

## SPRING STYLES, 1853.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Flowers and all Embellishments. G. W. FERRY. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER. Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street. AUGUST 1, 1853.

## WASHINGTON HALL.

BEING situated almost equidistant from the Mason and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both convenient and comfortable for the Traveller, while sojourning at this point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of Visitors. JAMES LOYD, June 1, 1852—1y. Proprietor.

## Coughs, Colds &c.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, London's Indian Expecterant, Bartholomew's Pink Expectant Syrup, and Hareland's Syrup of Tar. For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET. March 9, 1852.

## PATTISON HOUSE.

No. 28, Royal Street, MOBILE, ALA. ASKEW & PALMER, Proprietors. The above Establishment has been thoroughly renovated, and is now open for the reception of visitors. Dec. 7, 1852—1y.

## MUSIC.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he desires to take a class for instruction in music on the Piano Forte. Instruction will be given at private residences; and for those of the class who may not have an instrument arrangements will be made to procure one. He has in his possession ample testimonials of qualifications, and his terms will be found upon enquiry to be reasonable. J. C. MISZNER. Feb. 8, 1853.—4t.

## WHITE PLAINS SCHOOL.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. W. H. Allen and Lady, in the above institution, for the ensuing year. The exercises will commence on the Fourth Monday in January. Mr. A. is a citizen of our own county, a regular graduate of the University of Georgia, and has had considerable experience in teaching. We could produce many recommendations, but he is too well known to need them. We feel confident that all who may patronize the school will be highly pleased. It is needless to remark upon the locality: for the healthfulness of White Plains is proverbial. Good Boarding can be obtained in the best families at from 6 to 7 dollars per month. TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE SCHOOL MONTHS. 1st Class—Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic \$6.00 2nd " Geography and English Grammar \$8.00 3rd " Ancient and Modern History \$12.00 4th " Natural and Moral Sciences \$15.00 5th " Latin, Greek, French and Higher Mathematics \$16.00 Music, Painting and Drawing, Needle and Wax Work, taught by Mrs. A.—at reasonable charges. ELIJAH KERR, ELIJAH TEAGUE, JOHN WORTHINGTON. Jan. 18, 1853.

## LATEST FASHIONS.

PLEASANT G. MAY, (late of the firms of Wynn & May and of Satterfield & May) and John Ray have associated themselves together in the Tailoring business. They return thanks to their respective friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and announce that they have opened shop in copartnership at the old stand of John Ray on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville under the firm name and style of **MAY & RAY**. They are in the receipt of the latest fashions from all the northern and eastern cities and are prepared to execute all work intrusted to them in the best and most durable manner and according to the latest fashions. They feel confident they can give general satisfaction as to fit and style, and solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Jan. 25, 1853.

## BOOK SELLER.

CORNER OF Exchange Hotel, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA. Offers for sale an extensive assortment of

## BOOKS and STATIONERY.

Comprising Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and English School Books; Miscellaneous Books and Books for Libraries; childrens story and toy Books. Also, Staple & Fancy Stationery, School Books of every kind used in our schools. BLANK BOOKS, all sorts and sizes. BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, Hymn Books, &c. STATIONERY.—Every article in this line. WRITING PAPER of every size, quality and color. WRAPPING PAPER of every variety. Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Libraries furnished, and Schools, Academies, and Colleges supplied at fair prices. All are invited to call and examine the stock and prices. Country Merchants would do well to send in their orders. L. F. McAULEY. Feb. 15, 1853.

## Perfumery and Cosmetics.

COLOGNE (Belle) Exts for the Handkerchief, Pomatum, Rose, Bears and Macassar Oil Hair dye, Toilet powders, Shaving and Toilet Soaps &c. for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET. March 9, 1852.

## C. C. PORTER.

Resident Surgeon Dentist. Jacksonville, Ala.

## FORNEY & BRODINAX.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, 36 Commerce & 36 Front Streets. H. W. BRODINAX, Mobile. JOSEPH B. FORNEY, Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. Oct. 5, '52.—1y.

## GREAT DEPOT OF BOOKS & STATIONERY.

DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE. Keep constantly on hand a large supply of Books in the various departments of the Sciences, Arts, Literature, &c., and are constantly receiving all the New Books of value and importance, as they are issued from the various Publishing Houses of the country. They also keep a large and complete stock of Staple and Fancy Stationery, embracing English, French and American Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Quill Pens, Gold Pens, Water Ink, &c.; Mathematical Instruments, Water Colors, Drawing Paper, &c., Blank Books of all styles and sizes. We have in operation a large Blank Book Manufactory, and are prepared to execute all kinds of Blank Book work, embracing Ledgers, Journals, Records, Cash, and other Books. Pamphlets, Music, &c., bound at the shortest notice; Old Books, re-bound, &c. We keep constantly on hand a large supply of Printing Paper, Printing Ink, &c. Dealers from the interior would do well to call and examine our extensive Stock, as in point of variety, moderate prices, &c., we cannot be excelled. Remember to call at their splendid Establishment, at No. 34, Dauphin Street. December 7, 1852.

## W. A. SMITH, JOS. HUNTER, SMITH & HUNTER.

GROCERS, No. 30, Commerce street, MOBILE, ALA. Have constantly on hand and for sale, a large Stock consisting in part of the following articles, viz: 125 Bbls. Orleans SUGARS. 200 Bbls. do. MOLASSES, 100 lb. do. do. 200 Bbls. Whiskey, (various brands.) 350 Bbls. Flour, do. do. 500 Sack RIO COFFEE. 150 do. Lagunita, Java, Mocha, do. 300 Boxes Tobacco, (various brands) 50 Half Pipes Brandy (all kinds) 5 do. do. Holland Gin. 25 Bbls. American do. 50 Bbls. & 100 lb. bls. Mon. Whis. 50 Qr. casks Mad'a Fern Sherry, Port and Malaga Wine. 50 M Sugars—different brands. Mobile, Dec. 7, 1852—1y.

## HUGGINS & GOLDSBY.

SELM, ALA. HAVE now in store a large assortment of **SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS** of the newest Fall and Winter styles, consisting in part of Rich Brocade Silks, Plain Pou de Sole; Gros d' Orleans, Gros d' Rhine; Ottoman and other styles Plain Dress Silks; Gros Grain and other styles full Mourning Silks; Satin de Chine and Glace Silks; Rich printed Cashmere de Eeessca; Mousseline de Lane; Printed Satin de Lane, and Rich printed Satin. Keeps new articles; Rich Brocade, watered and plain, White Silks; Plain de Laines, all colors; Plain French and English Merinos, all colors; Ribbons, Mantillas, Vesettes, Cloaks, Shawls, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Embroideries and Muslin Goods in great variety. Dec. 14, 1852.

## LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned now offers for sale on accommodation terms, one of the most valuable tracts of Land in this or adjoining Counties. The land is situated seven miles east of Jacksonville, and three miles above White Plains; it contains three hundred and sixty eight acres, about two hundred acres in cultivation. There is on the place a dwelling house and out houses, a new cotton gin and screw in good order. It is watered by a number of never-failing springs of the purest water, and Chockoloco Creek runs through near the centre of the tract; about 130 acres of the tract being creek bottom, having high banks and never overflowing to injure crops. There is on the place the finest orchard of choice Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums and other fruits, in this part of the State, and in fact almost every advantage and convenience a purchaser could desire. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by applying at the Republican office, or to the Proprietor on the premises. L. F. McAULEY. Feb. 15, 1853.

## HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS. Augusta Mills Shirtings, Os-nuburges and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE per cent off for Cash. Feb. 15, 1853.

## Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale on accommodating terms, Eighty Acres of Land, lying eight miles south of Jacksonville on the Oxford road, within 300 yards of the Rail Road. Eight or ten acres of cleared land, soil good; lands adjoining can be bought on good terms, if desirable to have a larger farm. For further particulars enquire me on the premises. ABRAHAM DAVIS. Feb. 15, 1853.



## CHARLESTON.

Through Fare from Charleston to Baltimore \$17.50, to Philadelphia \$19, and to New York \$20.

The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.

### LEAVING THE WHARF AT THE FOOT OF LAURENS ST. DAILY, AT THE ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN CARS, VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.

From which point two daily trains are despatched at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; the 8 o'clock, only connecting at Weldon, N. C., with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad for Norfolk, hence by steamers to Baltimore, and both trains connecting at Weldon with the lines to Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of these lines are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, (the Wilmington and Weldon, as well as the Seaboard and Roanoke having been recently re-laid with heavy T rail) thereby securing both safety and despatch. By these routes passengers arrive themselves of the first train may reach Baltimore in 40 hours, Philadelphia in 45 hours, and New York in 50 hours; and by the second train they arrive in Baltimore in 50 hours, Philadelphia in 56 hours, and New York in 61 hours.

Through Tickets can alone be had from Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, foot of Laurens st., Charleston, S. C., to whom please apply.

March 30, 1852.

Important to Planters, Merchants, Professional Men, &c.  
**GEORGE OATES,**  
PIANO FORTE, BOOK AND MUSIC STORES.

234 & 236 King St., Charleston, S. C.  
SOLE agent for the following Eminent Piano Forte Manufacturers:  
1. P. ERARD, of Paris and London, (founded 1783) to whom was awarded the Only Gold Prize, Council Medal at the Great Exhibition of all Nations in London 1851, for the best Piano Fortes made in the world. The judges were the most eminent composers of all countries.

2. BACON & RAVEN, New York, to whom was awarded the Gold Medal at the Exhibition of the Franklin Institute, New York.

3. H. & F. HAZELTON—Grand action Pianos, New York.

4. HUBBARD & WARRENER of New York, who have been making for the southern climate 23 years.

5. A. H. GALE & CO., New York, who received the Gold Medal from the Franklin Institute, Phila.  
All the new Music published in the United States for Pianos, Guitar, Violin, Organ, &c. Melodeons from all the celebrated makers at Factory prices.—Harp, Violin and Guitar Strings of the first quality. Every thing, sold, warranted as represented—and all articles offered at the lowest prices for cash or good city acceptances.

The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere as they will find it greatly to their interest to do so. Remember the numbers—234 and 236 King St., at the head.

GEORGE OATES.

June 1, 1852—1y.

Travelers are invited to call at

WELCH'S FASHIONABLE FURNISHING STORE, FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cor. Meeting and Market Streets, Near the Charleston Hotel.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The prices at this Establishment are moderate and uniform—and the business so conducted as to secure the custom of those who once purchase from us.

June 1, 1852—1y.

B. W. & J. P. FORCE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

No. 21 Hayne Street,

BENJ. W. FORCE,

JOHN F. FORCE,

BENJ. CONLEY.

June 1, 1852—1y.

PAVILION HOTEL,

By H. L. BUTTERFIELD,

Meeting St. Charleston, S. C.

June 1, 1852—1y.

McDaniels, Mitchell & Hulsey,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

ATLANTA, GA.

Ware-House conveniently situated on Hunter st. Strictly Fire-Proof and abundantly commodious.

—ALSO—

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

In Dry Goods, Groceries, and the various necessary articles. Desire to return thanks for liberal patronage heretofore, and will trust a continuance.

I. O. McDANIEL, A. W. MITCHELL,

P. O. McDANIEL, E. J. HULSEY.

June 1, 1852—1y.

HORSE MILLS,

Neatly executed

At this Office.

From Gunter's Landing to

GOSHEN,

CONNECTING at Gunter's Landing with the daily line of Mail Boats from Decatur; and at Goshen, 15 miles above Jacksonville, with J. R. Powell's Daily Mail Stages, between Montgomery and Rome.

Leave Gunter's Landing Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, on arrival of Decatur Mail Boat.

Leave Goshen Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, on arrival of Montgomery Stage.

FARE.

From Gunter's Landing to Montgomery, \$15 00

to Rome, Ga. 7 50

DAVID R. FULLINWIDER,

Goshen, Cherokee Co., Ala., Jan. 25, '53.

## United States Mail Line.

Through in 50 to 55 Hours!!

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAM PACKETS,

Leaves Adger's Wharves every

Saturday afternoon and each

alternate Wednesday or Saturday.

JAMES ADGER, J. DICKSON,

1500 Tons. Commander.

MAKON, M. BERRY,

1200 Tons. Commander.

The Southern,

W. FOSTER, will

leave each alternate

Wednesday; having been newly

coppered and guards raised, is

now in complete order.

For freight or passage, having

elegant State Room accommoda-

tions, apply at the office of the

Agent.

HENRY MISSROON,

Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Soa. Wharves.

Cabin Passage, \$25 00.

Steerage, \$8 00.

N. B. A new ship will be placed

on the line to connect with the

Southern on Wednesdays.

Feb. 22, 1853.

MORRISVILLE

Manufacturing Company.

HICKS & LOYD, thankful for past

patronage, would inform their old

friends and the public generally, that

they have sold their stand and moved

down to Morrisville two miles below, on

Cane Creek, five miles from Alexandria,

on the Stage road from Jacksonville to

Talladega. They have associated them-

selves with E. G. Morris, where they are

prepared to make WAGGONS and

BUGGYS, also Window Sash, Blinds,

Doors and Mouldings for Houses; Bed

steads, &c. Also, Machinery for Grist

Mills, Saw Mills, Smutters, Wood Cords,

Gearing for Thrashers, for Field or Gin

Houses; Wheat Fans, Straw Cutters,

Corn Shellers, &c.—They will have

ready for the present crop, a large lot of

Spike Cylinder Thrashers, with and

without Gear, and winding blade

Thrashers, one of simplest and best

machines for the price in use, which

they will sell low for cash or on time to

solvent men.

They are now erecting a large Manu-

facturing Establishment for the purpose

of making all of the above named arti-

cles, and many others by machinery, of

which timely notice will be given.

Address the people's humble servants,

MORRIS, HICKS & CO.

ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.

E. G. MORRIS,

Hiram Hicks,

J. R. LOYD,

May 11, 1852.

INSURANCE.

JAMES G. L. HUEY, Agent

FOR the Southern Mutual Insurance

Company, is prepared to

take LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE, in

the Counties of Benton and Talladega,

on the most liberal terms.—

Applications promptly attended to.

Office, Talladega, Ala.

Jan. 11, 1853.

MR. W. WHITE (of the late firm

of Stipes & White) tenders his

thanks to his friends for their lib-

eral patronage during the last sea-

son, and respectfully informs them

that he still intends to continue in

the mercantile business at his old

stand, where he is offering his su-

perior Stock of Dry Goods and

Groceries, on liberal terms.

Jan. 18, 1853.

TIN AND SHEET IRON

FACTORY.

JOEL H. FARNER

CONTINUES the above named

business on the east side of the

public square in Jacksonville, Ala.,

where he keeps constantly on hand

every species of Tin Ware in do-

mestic use. He is also prepared,

upon the shortest notice, to execute

in this and adjoining Counties, all

orders for tin roofing and guttering

of houses, stove pipes and other

articles of sheet iron, &c. Prices

## AUGUSTA.

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Ready-Made CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co., are receiving their Fall

and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH-

ING. Gentlemen can find at this es-

tablishment every article necessary for

their Wardrobe. Having paid strict at-

tention to the purchase and manufacture

of their goods, they can offer them at the

lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine

Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Sus-

pensers, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,

Shirt Collars, Stocks, Merino and Silk

Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the

new styles of Goods from New York,

they can offer their customers advan-

tages they have not heretofore enjoyed.—

Before purchasing elsewhere, call and

examine.

April 20, 1852—1y.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

City Drug Store,

AUGUSTA, GA.

3rd door below G. R. Road Bank.

THE undersigned has constantly on

hand a large and complete assort-

ment of FRESH and GENUINE

DRUGS and MEDICINES, Paints, Oils,

Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., which

he offers low for cash.

Also, a full assortment of fresh and

genuine Garden Seeds and field Seeds,

suited to every season—Guano Land

Paster, (or Paster Plaster) to all of which

he invites the attention of his country

friends.

All orders by mail will receive

prompt attention. W. HAYNES.

April 20, 1852—1y.

W. & J. NELSON,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Liquors, Wines, Cigars, &c.

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

All orders will be strictly attended to,

and the lowest prices charged.

N. B.—Agents for Fairbanks' patent

Platform and Counter Scales.

April 20, 1852—1y.

W. E. JACKSON & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.; Mas-

teries, Hats, &c.

Building, Prompt and careful attention given to orders,

and bills filled at Charleston prices.

New Goods received daily. Apr. 12, 52, 1y.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

Hickman, Wescott & Co.,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and splendid

stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which

they will sell as low as they can, in any

of the southern States. April 20, 52, 1y.

BAKER & HART,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AUGUSTA, GA.

WE keep constantly on hand a large

and well selected stock of

All Goods in our Line,

which are purchased in the best markets,

upon the most favorable terms, and

would ask our country friends to give us

a call when visiting our city.

Particular attention is given to the

filling of orders, and the lowest prices charged

at all times—we also receive Cotton

and all produce from our customers.

April 20, 1852—1y.

H. & J. B. MOORE,

Successors to Moore & Davis,

Opposite the City Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Table and

Spring Cutlery, TAXES, SMITHS

and CARPENTERS TOOLS, Agricul-

tural Implements, Guns, Pistols, &c.

April 20, 1852—1y.

PIANO FORTES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would

respectfully call the attention

## GREAT SALE.

THE subscribers are now receiving direct

from manufacturers, both North

and South, the largest and best assortment

of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Raz-

ors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.—

Together with an elegant stock of

Suspenders, Purses,

Beads, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and

Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles, &c.

Also,

Looking Glasses and Mirrors,

of every style and pattern, together with

a full and cheap stock of

School and Miscellaneous

BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.

Owing to the great scarcity of money

in the country, the subscribers are de-

termined to sell goods this season lower

than any house in Charleston or Augus-

ta.

Merchants from the country will please

call and examine for themselves.

DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY,

April 20, 52—1y. Augusta, Ga.